Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

COLORADO would like to vote for Grant again for President.

IT IS reported in England that Germany and Austria have become allies.

VOTE for Samuel Butler for State Treasurer. An honorable citizen, a staunch Republican.

TWENTY TWO States will vote on the 4th of November. Two-thirds of these will go Republican. It's in the air.

BUTLER conventions in Massachusetts are described as being as good as a circus. So was the Syracuse convention.

KING CETEWAYO should come over now and join Tilden's still hunt. Possibly he might slip into Nephew Pelton's shoes.

ENGLAND will have to pay the snug little sum of $30,000,000 in gold to cancel the balance of trade due from her to this country.

THE Elk *Democrat* has refused to support the Democratic nominee for District Attorney. Perhaps the *Democrat* thinks of reforming.

ANY body who will take the time to look about the country, cannot but be favorably impressed with the signs of the good times coming.

THE population of Memphis continues to decrease. Jack Frost will put in an appearance soon, and Yellow Jack will have to succumb.

HON G. A. GROW will go to Ohio next week, to take part in the canvass. One or two of his telling hard-money speeches will go a great ways.

WE HOPE the Greenbackers will keep up till after the 4th of November. It will be amusing to see them hunting up the remains after the election.

WILLIAM BAIRD, a prominent Philadelphian, former y President of the Philadelphia, New York and New Haven Transportation Company, died last Thursday.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says one-third of the voting population of Kentucky cannot read the ticket they vote. If this be true, it is a pretty bad showing for Kentucky.

CETEWAYO, King of the Zulus, who successfully dodged his enemies for a long time, thereby escaping capture, has at last been taken into camp. This will probably wind up the struggle in Africa.

GEN. EWING says times are very hard. As regards trade and commerce, this assertion is false. But the General probably means that he is having a mighty hard time of it trying to convince people that he's the right man to vote for.

THE Dayton, O., *Democrat* is thoroughly disgusted with the New York Democracy, and speaks right out this way: "When they really start out to make fools of themselves, the New York Democracy may be regarded as the most capable idiots in the country." Of course this includes the editor of the New York *Sun*, who has been as crazy as a bed bug for the last three years.

MR. GEO. C. PERKINS, the Governor elect of California, is a strong Republican, and believes that party to be the only true conservative party in the country. He recently told a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* that he firmly believes the Republicans can carry California next year if the right man is nominated for the Presidency. His personal choice is Blaine for President and Booth for Vice President. He has a great admiration for Grant, but does not believe in a third term. Still, if Grant were nominated he thinks he would be elected.

The Centre County Democracy.

The action of the Democratic party of Centre county, in their convention held last week, is certainly somewhat confused if not altogether enigmatical. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are very remarkable for their want of clearness, and more remarkable still, in their attempt to put the party in Centre county astride of two political horses, going in direct opposite directions, and compel it to ride both at the same time.

After complimenting Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and indulging in the old time platitudes and charges as to the embezzlement of the treasury ring, which allegations were reputed in the official report of the present incumbent, who is a Democrat, whom Democrats delight to call honest, in which report he says that after a careful examination of the treasury accounts not a dollar of public monies is found to have been embezzled or wrongfully appropriated by his Republican predecessors in office. The resolutions endorse Cipher Dispatch Tilden and in sympathy pledge the party in his interest for 1880, to give him another chance to get up a new system of cipher dispatches. This resolution is a little uncharitable in its expression as to the Electoral Commission. As the Electoral Commission was the offspring of a Democratic House of Representatives, it is rather ungrateful for the Democratic party to abuse and disown its own offspring.

After committing the party in Centre county to Tilden for 1880, the Convention, in resolution fourth, heap upon Senator Wallace unstinted praise and commendation and enthusiastically endorse his career as a fraud inv stigator, and advocate of State rights and secession. It is a well known fact that Senator Wallace is antagonistic to the nomination of Tilden as the Democratic candidate for President in 1880. He is the leader of the anti-Tilden forces in Pennsylvania, and intends, if possible, to carry the delegates of the State against him. The attitude of Senator Wallace being so well known, as to the candidacy of Tilden, it is very surprising to most observers to know just why the Centre county Democracy should declare for Tilden. Although they endorse Wallace, they do it after they have committed themselves to Tilden, Wallace's political enemy. They have said, Wallace you are a good fellow, and we like you, but "Uncle Sammy," of Cipher Dispatch fame, is a better fellow than you are and we mean to go for him in 1880. Does the action of the Convention mean to array the Democracy of Centre county against Wallace? It would seem as though it had done so. At all events the complimentary resolution endorsing Wallace, State rights, etc., must appear to the Senator as a morsel of exceedingly cold comfort, after having pledged the delegates to the State Convention to Tilden. It may be, however, that the action of the Convention was moved by a design in declaring for Tilden to punish the Senator a little for the manner in which Clearfield county went last fall on the Congressional question. But, then, Clearfield did as well as Centre county on Congress, and Centre county Democrats ought not to vent their spleen against the Senator for that reason.

Another thing the Convention did that was rather unusual. It elected delegates to the State Convention to meet some time in 1880, while the usual custom of the party would have postponed the election of them until next spring.

But, then, under different managers and leadership things do change, and mostly in the interest of the new management of the party. As outsiders, and for the benefit of the public, we would like to know just the position of the Centre county Democracy as to Tilden and Wallace. Will the *Democrat* explain.

Better Condition of Trade.

In our late travels in the East we heard on every hard the glad cry, "the times are improving." Every business man, mechanic and laborer seemed to feel confident that the long night of business depression had passed, and the morning of prosperity was at last dawning upon us. all industries seem to be reviving, great quantities of grain are rapidly being moved from the fields of the west eastward, and money in return is being distributed among the farmers, and large amounts are also being shipped from Europe daily in payment for breadstuffs demanded there to make up for the almost complete failure of crops. These signs cannot very long delay a complete return of good times, and, if we are prudent and careful, we can now reap the harvest of prosperity. But the danger is that with the return of better times we shall run into speculation and extravagance. The man or the house that avoids these breakers, and is satisfied with fair, living profits are the ones who are to reap the real benefits of the returning tide of good times.

In an article upon this subject, the Toledo *Blade* says: "In order that this state of affairs may continue, it is necessary to keep the balance of trade in this country. This there is danger of losing, unless manufacturers set their faces sternly against any undue inflation of prices, which will cause another season of wild speculation. Let this be the case, and wages will increase, while their purchasing power will diminish. If the prices of our own manufactures advance beyond what will give a fair profit, foreign goods will flood the market. This is evident, even in the iron trade. Speaking of this the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Iron, in all its forms, by successive jumps this year has increased its price 20 to 30 per cent.; and in this instance, the importation of pig iron, which had entirely ceased, has been resumed in large quantities. Under the great increase in price of domestic iron, it has become cheaper to import British pig iron, and pay the high duty, than to use American iron; and the fires have already been renewed in many British furnaces, and already pig and railroad iron have begun to take the place of gold in payment for wheat sent to Great Britain.

The advancing prices of all other forms of American iron and steel will, of course, very soon admit any quantity of iron—including rails—and British steel into this country cheaper, even after paying the enormous duty, than the inflated price d manded in this country.

"The same thing will hold true of other things, and instead of exporting things as we are now doing, thus competing in their own markets with articles of foreign make, the old order will be restored, and the nation will buy instead of selling.

"An English writer points out with considerable force the dangerous tendencies toward inflation that are beginning to appear in this country, and cites as an example of its evil effect, the history of Germany after the receipt of the indemnity exacted from France at the close of the war. It was the repetition of an old story. Abundance of money, wild extravagance, inflation of the prices of the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, advance of wages, multiplication of industries—in short, everything that follows in the wake of a sudden influx of wealth and extreme inflation. It cost so much to manufacture goods that they could not be exported, but those of foreign make could be sold cheaper than their own, and the result was inevitable: stagnation of business and ruin everywhere, idle workmen, and the consequent springing into life of Communism.

"It is well to think of these things, and guard against them while it is yet time. A slow, settled and secure return to prosperity is far better than any sudden rush into wealth. There is every indication that the evil times for the United States are past, and it only needs care to prevent their recurrence. The sudden advance in the price of iron and steel was not a necessity. It was an action dictated by the extreme selfishness of the dealers which will, in the end, rebound upon themselves. It is to be hoped that other manufacturers will not follow in their footsteps."

Good Times.

We clip the following item, concerning Pennsylvania's returning prosperity, from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is pleasing to see that the working classes participate in the benefits of returning prosperity. In many instances employers voluntarily raise the wages of their operatives. The Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pa., advanced wages from Monday last. The wages of stove moulders in Reading advanced 10 per cent. this week, and the iron mills in that place also have generally increased wages in similar proportion. The rolling mill of Atkins Brothers, and the Palo Alto Mill at Pottsvil e, have raised the wages of heaters to 34 cents a ton. The puddlers and helpers at the Susquehanna Rolling Mill, Columbia, Pa., have been granted an increase of 55 cents per ton, and other employees 10 per cent. The North Chicago Rolling Mill raised the wages of its men 10 per cent. in July. Gradually the same state of things will take place all over the country.

"With a little forbearance the workmen will, before long, be in the receipt of satisfactory compensation for their labor. Employers have suffered severely during the prolonged stagnation of business; many of them have become bankrupt; others have lost the earnings of years of patient industry, and all have been more or less crippled. It will take time to get in trim again, to even partially recover from past disasters and to reestablish financial credit. Competition and the great demand for fabrics of every kind would compel a progressive rise in wages if a sense of justice did not suggest it. Money must first be earned, however, and the employer must first be able to see his way clear ahead. There are some branches of business which will not for some time to come feel the effects of the revival in trade. In them both employer and workmen alike must wait for the rising of the tide."

PERHAPS no demagogue of our time has made more noise in the political world than California's plague Kearney; but there is no truer adage, especially to apply to such characters, than that "every dog has his day," and we expect that this man will soon pass into an oblivion that knows no awakening. In speaking of this man, the New York *Tribune* says: "It seems to be the best opinion in San Francisco that Kearney, the demagogue, is a used-up man. We are sorry to read that there is a growing propensity to lynch him, especially because of his insulting allusions to General Grant; and it is thought that during the General's visit he will keep himself very quiet. It was long ago demonstrated that a conjuror who raises a devil had better keep a bright look out, unless he wishes that devil to carry him off. Kearney has been the apostle of violence and of personal prejudices and hatreds; it would be only a bit of political justice if he should become their victim, though we are far from wishing him any such bad luck. The career of such men as Kearney is usually short. They have no staying qualities, and their followers are usually fickle. Once in a year they want a new leader, especially if the cakes and ale which they are promised do not come promptly and plentifully. It must not be thought that they do little mischief, for they do a great deal. But they might do much more if they were not certain to overdo matters altogether. Very likely in San Francisco before long even the great Kearney will only be remembered to point a moral and adorn a tale, though he will hardly be much of an ornament under any circumstances."

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Sept. 22, 1879.

The California victory and Senator Blaine's splendid triumph in Maine, have given a zest to the Republican campaign everywhere unprecedented in the history of the party. In Ohio, in New York, in Massachusett, and even in Maryland, our friends are at work in a way which bespeaks a great advance in Republican power. Foster will be next Governor of Ohio, and the Democrats are so well aware of this that Thurman and Ewing are quarreling about the legislative elections, proposing to contest for the Senatorship; but it is probable that the Republicans also have that fixed, and Thurman and Ewing can take back seats for life. Cornell will be Governor of New York, and thus forever silence Mr. Tilden and his man Robinson, besides dealing a hard blow to Tammany. The Massachusetts Republicans are more thoroughly united on a stalwart platform than they have been for years, and will bury the wrangling Democrats deeper than ever.

The fact is, the infamous methods of Southern Democrats are beginning to tell upon Northern sentiment more than ever before, consequent upon Yazoo and the Chisolm murder trials. The Republicans here have all determined to circulate the facts so that the Republicans everywhere may be well informed. Among other documents, they have secured are the books of Capt. Wells, on the "Chisolm Massacre and Home Rule in Mississippi," which they are sending out to campaign committees and all who may desire them. Copies will be sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents by J. W. Bartlett, 631 F St., Washington, and other documents will be forwarded at the cost of postage. Gen. Woodford, who has just returned from the South, says that everybody should study this subject thoroughly in order to vote intelligently, that a solid North is the only thing that will cure a solid South, and that after the election of another Republican President, an earnest, stalwart man, the bulldozing element will begin to disappear from Southern politics.

Secretary Evarts says he shall take part in the N. Y. campaign, and the Republicans are bound to win. The President and Secretary Sherman are exerting a good influence in Ohio, and Senator Blaine will be there to help them shortly. He will be enthusiastically received, and do great good, coming fresh from his extraordinary victory in Maine.

Already there is talk of doing something next winter for the extension of our postal and commercial communication with the countries of South America. It is a lamentable fact that the British merchants are walking away with our trade in our own goods, because of the liberal aid given them by their government in the way of steamship subsidies and postal facilities. Our improved machinery, our manufactures of boots and shoes, carriages, and all kinds of hardware and cutlery are in great demand in South America, but our connections with those ports are so clumsy that we cannot sell, except through British agents, and without government aid, to offset the liberal policy of Great Britain, we must inevitably fall behind in the race for commercial supremacy and industrial thrift.

The National Fair, to be established here, promises to be a permanent success, and the preparations are rapidly nearing completion. Many members of Congress and other statesmen are enlisted in its behalf.

The empty hotels and boarding houses are longing for the return of Congress. Anticipations are lively of a larger crowd of "winter resorters" than ever before. PHIL.

BEN. BUTLER has been nominated three times in Massachusetts for Governor. But that amounts to nothing. What will trouble Ben. the most will be to get elected once.

Newspaper Jottings.

Bradford is to have a *Democratic* daily.

Buffalo has a new Sunday paper—the *Times*.

The Indiana *Times* has been reduced in size.

The Somerset *Democrat* is twenty-six years of age.

The Eldred (Pa.) *Express* didn't pay, and has been suspended.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* has entered upon its seventeenth year.

The Shamokin *Times* has entered its eighth volume. Success to it.

Mr. Irving Browne, of Troy, has become editor of the Albany *Law Journal*.

The Butler *Herald* has donned a new head, which adds greatly to its appearance.

The *Vindicator* is the name of a new paper, six column folio, just launched at New Bethiehem.

The New York *World* has been reduced in price to two cents, and changed to folio form.

—The Beaver *Argus* did not issue a paper this week. Cause—all hands wanted to take in the fair.

Geo. D. Herbert has taken charge of the Meadville *Daily Reporter*, and will, no doubt, make a good paper out of it.

The *Inter Ocean* shows an unmistakable disposition to annihilate a contemporary by calling it the *Tchicago Slimes*.

Casper W. Easly, of the Johnstown *Tribune*, will take a trip to Alabama this fall for his health, which is failing.

The Reading *Times* and *Dispatch* claims to have first used the elephant in 1860 as the symbol of Republican victory.

Paris reporters don't go to the man they want to interview, but to his cook and his barber. These two know better than the man himself.

The Altoona *Call* has been purchased by Alexander & Herr, and the name changed to the *Evening Call*. Under the new management it will be independent in politics.

Mr. Aaron Chase, editor of the Scranton *Times*, indicted for libel against W. W. Scranton, has been found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and undergo thirty days imprisonment.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has this caustic critisism on the New York papers: "They are all weighted down with a flabby refinement which compares to true editorial scholarship as a basin of cold gruel to a bowl of hot punch—as Timothy Titcomb Holland's sickly platitudes to Mrs. Burnett's remarkable novels."

A complimentary dinner was tendered on Friday night by Washington correspondents to George W. Adams, who recently terminated his connection with the New York *World* after twenty years of active service as its Washington representative. Of the many who were present only one, Mr. Shaw, of the Boston *Transcript*, was a correspondent when Mr. Adams entered upon his duties at Washington in 1850.

THE Washington *Republican* published last week an interview with General Woodford, concerning the trial of Gully in the Kemper county Court, Miss. The article will be found in the inside of this issue, and shows that the trial was what the people had occasion to suppose it would be—a disgraceful farce from beginning to end, and yet a fair sample of Mississippi justice.

HARTFORD, Conn., had a big celebration on Wednesday of last week. The occasion was the removal of the old battle flags from the State Arsenal to the new capitol. One hundred thousand visitors were in the city to participate in the ceremonies, which were carried out with great pomp.

WHEN a man gets tired of living, and wants to shake off the dust of this life, he should go down to Mississippi and run on an independent ticket. That'll be about the last of him.

Poetry.

SOMETIME.

BY ELLEN OLIVER.

Sometime, oh sometime, my darling,
We'll see each other again;
It may not be 'till the gloaming
Has softened this bitter pain,
But there'll come a day of longing
Which your heart cannot contain,
When you'll hunger for the blessing
You can never more obtain,
And your very soul will famish
For the love that now lies slain.

Sometime, when the day is dying
And your hopes are fading, too,
When you're weary of earth's striving,
And its dreams that ne'er come true;
When the flowers you plucked at morning
Have lost their beauteous hue,
You will seek me where I'm waiting
And will plead your love anew,—
Plead in earnest for the treasure
Of a heart that's loyal, true.

Sometime, oh sometime, my lost one,
Your desolate heart will ache
For one tiny drop of comfort
Love's maddening thirst to slake;
You will beg for wee crumbs fallen
From a feast you would not take;
You will kneel and sue for mercy
From a heart you left to break,
And will pray, but oh, how vainly,
To undue the old mistake.

You are happy now in loving—
Ah, so rich in lover's meed,
That you doubt if e'en the angels
Could in greener pastures feed—
And you revel in life's sunshine,
Free from every haunting need;
But your cherished wealth will vanish,
And will leave you poor indeed,
Poor and lonely, faint and wounded,
Wearied of a broken reed.

In that certain sometime, darling,
You will mourn as I in this;
You will stretch your arms out vainly
Reaching for the love you miss;
You will waken often, dreaming
Of the well remembered kiss
And that foolish, fond caressing
That you must forever miss,
An' you'll weep, oh darling, darling!
For the unforgotten t'ies.

You'll weep and I cannot comfort
Though I sorrow at your tears,
For the tender love I bore you
Is so overgrown with fears,
And so tangled in the shadows,
That all beauty disappears
And 'twill leave a blighted harvest,
To be garnered by the years;
But I'll pray to God, my darling,
And *He'll* wipe away your tears.

Our Story Teller.

A Spy in the Camp.

When Viola Adair's father died, his will contained one clause which many people considered extremely singular.

He desired his daughter, then eleven years old, to become, on completing her twenty-first year, the wife of Elbert Duance, then aged fourteen.

Various conflicting reasons were given for this curious stipulation. Some persons affirmed that in early life old Mr. Adair had been a hopeless adorer of Elbert Duane's mother. Others stated with roundest positiveness of assertion, that this was completely untrue, and that the clause in the will sprang entirely from a strong friendship once existing between the dead fathers of Elbert and Viola. With the other gossippy reports we will not concern ourselves.

Viola Adair lived in a great homestead that had been in the family a large number of years, and principally occupied herself, at the age of twenty, in speculating upon what a fine time she would have in the future.

Elbert Duane was always the subject of much dreamings. She had never seen him, he having lived since babyhood among foreign English relatives, and consequently the possibility that he might not be the most charming demi-gods was changed by Viola into the decided probability that he was thus divinely favored. Viola's great aunt, Mrs. Marksley, lived also at the homestead, but being eighty, if a day, and so deaf that it would not have disturbed her repose a particle had she slept over one of the most popular New York shooting galleries, this estimable lady, as may be imagined, did not contribute any special diversion to her neice's daily life.

Viola's only real companion was a certain Miss Butterby, a lady now about forty years old, who had been engaged as Miss Adair's governess surely twelve years ago, and who still retained her position, though it was every day growing more and more of a sinecure.

It would be hard to imagine a more charming elderly spinster than Miss Butterby. She was literally, "fat, fair and forty." Her plump face seemed never tired of dimpling itself with the heartiest and happiest mirthfulness. Viola adored her, and repeatedly declared that existence would be a blank without her "dear old Butterby."

One day, about three months or so before the completion of Viola's twenty first year, Miss Butterby came running into the room, where she was seated, with an expression of fright and anxiety by no means natural to the governess's usually merry face.

"Oh, my dear Viola!" exclaimed Miss Butterby, "such a dreadful thing has just happened down at the gate! A gentleman has just been thrown from his horse and half killed!"

Viola's sapphire-colored eyes opened to their widest as she jumped up from her seat, almost shouting:

"Good heavens, Butterby, dear, do you mean it? What have you done? I hope you called John and James right off. Did you see him thrown?"

"No, but just as I got to the gate I heard a groan, and there he was, lying on his side with his eyes nearly closed, and the fiend of a horse that had thrown him was grazing several yards off as quietly as a lamb."

"Well?" questioned Viola, deeply interested. "Go on. What else happened?"

"I at once rushed up to the poor creature, and asked if he was much hurt and what had hurt him. He pointed toward the horse and then murmurred: 'Thrown.' I felt like firing the largest sized stone conceivable at the beast, Viola, for daring to treat such a beautiful young gentleman in such an infamous manner."

"Was he beautiful?" inquired Viola more interested than ever.

"Oh, splendid! But just wait until you see him. He's in the sitting room now. I got James and John to help him in, and sent James immediately on horseback after Doctor Fitch."

"And is he much hurt, Butterby?"

"I don't know. It's his leg, you see, and he groans a good deal and rubs it now and then and that?"

"Who is with him now?"

"Mary Ann watched him whilst I ran up to tell you. By-the-by, his eyes were shut when I left him, but he didn't appear to be in a swoon at all."

It took Viola nearly ten minutes before she considered herself "presentable" enough to go down stairs. Of course, if her services had been in the least needed, no coquetry would have deterred her from at once appearing at the sufferer's side; but she well knew Miss Butterby's thorough efficiency.

She entered the sitting-room at last, looking a perfect picture, with an apple-colored ribbon at her throat, and her reddish-auburn hair curling over her forehead and temples in the most artistically *negligee* fashion; for some girls would be miserable unless they could consult the latest modes, and I am sorry to say that Viola possessed this somewhat frivolous trait. The sufferer was still lying on the lounge, with closed eyes, but he opened them the moment Miss Butterby said:

"Ah, here you are, Viola!"

And then our susceptible young heroine felt the voice of her inward spirit immediately murmur, "Butterby was right. He is a seraph—an Adonis—a prodigy of good looks."

He was nothing of the sort. He had brown eyes of much brilliancy, and a brown, silky mustache, and an extremely creditable complexion. But to the eyes of Miss Butterby and her pupil his general physical suggestion of gentlemanliness, polish and grace made up for all minor facial deficiencies.

Viola now spoke, rather embarrassedly:

"I am so sorry it happened, sir," she began; and just then James entered the room, saying:

"Dr. Fitch is here."

Dr. Fitch was a young man (not older, perhaps, than the sufferer himself), who had recently completed a course of European travel, and had settled as a practioner in an adjacent town. Mrs. Marksley, Viola's great-aunt, had taken him up not long ago, and declared that he had done her rheumatism more good in a week than old Dr. Cobweb had done it in five years.

Dr. Fitch took the patient's hand in a very kindly way, and, after holding it for a few moments, politely requested the ladies to retire, being desirous of closely examining the injured limb.

Viola and her ex-governess waited with no little anxiety for the decision. It came in about ten minutes. There was a severe contusion of a certain bone with name unpronounceable, which would prevent Mr. Delmayne (such was the gentleman's name) from walking at all for at least a fortnight. After the doctor had gone, Viola sat down by Mr. Delmayne.

"I hope you will make yourself at home here," she began. 'You've got to be here a week, you know."

"Thanks," he said, with what Viola though a very sweet smile.

And then he told her that he had no friends nor relations in this part of the country, but was making a horseback journey from L——(a distance of many miles off) into New York, being passionately fond of horseback riding.

And then Viola told him a great deal about herself—a great deal more than he told her on a similar topic, and a great deal more than there was any necessity for telling.

James and John carried him up stairs that evening, and he groaned considerably while they were doing so. Poor Viola found herself crying great tears while she listened to this unsightly proceeding on Mr. Delmayne's part, and Miss Butterby stood near her pupil, the picture of plump distress.

On the following morning, the ladies sent word by James (who acted as their guest's valet at present) that they would be delighted to see him as soon as he was ready to receive their visit.

Delmayne was presently quite prepared for them, and the ladies entered his apartment.

"Viola and I are sorry that we must leave you alone to-day," Miss Butterby announced; "but the fact is to-day takes place our grand church fair over in D——, and we've each got a table, you know—"

"Why, of course—I understand perfectly," said Mr. Delmayne, as Miss Butterby paused a moment. But he spoke with a certain mournful politeness that was by no means lost upon Viola.

When they got to the fair that morning, after quite a long drive in the hot July sun, Viola decisively expressed to Miss Butterby the sentiment that she wished she hadn't come.

"Just think of that poor sufferer home there all alone!" she added, with much pathos of tone.

But she did not finish the sentence. Miss Butterby, however, mentally finished it for her, and about an hour afterward she whispered to Viola:

"Cornelia Briggs is dying to take this table of yours. Why don't you let her, and—"

"And what?" asked Viola, looking very meaningly at the speaker.

"Go home to the poor sufferer," finished the sympathetic Butterby. "He will be so pleasantly surprised! He doesn't expect us till five o'clock. If you don't think its proper to sit alone by the poor fellow, why, you can persuade your aunt to leave her bedroom, which she rarely leaves, and keep you company. As for me, I can go home in the Briggses' wagon."

Of course Viola accepted this proposition and surrendered her table to the beautified Cornelia Briggs. The ride back to the homestead was several degrees hotter than the ride therefrom had been. But Viola didn't mind the heat much, though she had complained considerably whilst being driven to D——. Circumstances so materially alter cases sometimes.

On reaching the homestead, she found its lower hall quite as quiet as she had anticipated. Something caused her to enter the large, seldom-used parlor, before going up stairs to the "poor sufferer." Or, rather, it would be best to say that something caused her to have such a desire only, for when she reached the threshold Viola paused.

The door was partially ajar, and the parlor had two inmates, neither of whom had observed her soft approach, although any moment might reveal to them her presence.

Viola lifted her hand to her eyes, and, for a brief space, actually rubbed them, to persuade herself that she was not dreaming.

Right in front of the mantel, with his hands underneath his coat-tails, and his legs well stretched apart, and a lighted cigar in his mouth, stood Mr. Delmayne.

The "poor sufferer" had been suddenly and miraculously freed from his torments. Viola felt as if pure astonishment were gradually ossifying her while she stood and watched him.

"James," he now remarked to the other occupant of the room, who was standing near, and who had again and again been enjoined by Viola and Miss Butterby "never to lose sight" of the invalid during their absence—"James, my man, I think I'll go up stairs. Its sort of—of dangerous down here, don't you know? Any of the servants might pop in here at any moment. I'm glad I've let you into my secret, James, because if I hadn't somebody near me who knew the whole thing, I shouldn't be able to carry it through."

At this moment Viola dashed into the parlor.

"You abominable fraud!" she began, in the most successful melodramatic of screams. "How dare you enter a respectable family in this shameful way? Who are you? What are you? To think that I've been actually wasting pity on you, and came home from the fair in this broiling sun to—to nurse you! Oh, its enough to turn a lady's mind with rage! Please leave the house directly. I don't believe your name is Delmayne at all! I dare say its Smith or Jones! Ugh! you wretch, you!"

The pseudo-invalid was standing penitently now before his fair annihilator, having more or less recovered from his first shock of amazement at Viola's unexpected *entree*.

"My name isn't Del-nayne," he said, with meekness, "nor yet Smith, nor yet Jones. It is—but I suppose you'd rather not know?"

"I don't care one way or the other!" cried Viola. "Why should I care? Go away from this house! You're a vile impostor!"

"I'm sorry you think so," was the gentle response, "because I'm—I'm Albert Duane!"

These simple words were to Viola like the bursting of a bombshell, whilst she stood before this man in a condition of astonishment even greater than that which had resulted from the first discovery of his imposture.

He hurried up to her side and began speaking rapid words:

"Forgive me; but after all, is there so very much to forgive? Whilst Dr. Fitch was abroad last year, I met him, and, as he thought of settling so near you, we arranged this little plan together. It wasn't mere vulgar curiosity that led me to do it, I assure you. It was because I wanted to see a little of my future wife before she became mine, and, provided I loved her, try to win her reciprocal love without any thought of prudence and policy directing the attachment. I may have been quite wrong in deliberately deceiving you; but—Viola, don't you understand what I mean?"

"No, I do not!" exclaimed Viola, suddenly bursting into tears. "I shall think you a—a wretch, and I intend breaking poor pa's will; you just see if I don't!"

But she did no such thing. She forgave Elbert, married him in the following year, and to-day is one of the happiest little wives living.

In the large retail stores in New York and in our own palaces of fashion in the city Philadelphia new goods have not yet been exhibited in the show-rooms, but wholesale buyers are priviledged to examine samples or the goods, so soon as the importations are received from the ther side.

The Russian Minister of Finnace recently declared publicly at Nijini-Novgorod that he intended very soon to prohibit the importation of iron into Russia duty free.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

BY ESTHER P. TUTEN.

Hamlet is Shakespeare's longest play, and has occasioned more discussion than all his other dramas. The first edition of which we have any account was issued in 1603; of the other quartos printed during Shakespeare's life, one was issued in 1604, another a year later still, another in 1611, and after that an edition which bears no date. There may have been other editions, for it was not until the present century that those of 1602 and 1604 have come to light. In regard to the first two quartos, there has been much discussion. Some have thought the edition of 1503 was made up of notes taken from the stage, while others hold that it was the first made draught of the play, and account for its issue by the supposition that some one obtained the draught (which would not be accounted of much value after its revision) and hurried it before the public in order to head off the revised edition.

It has also been a matter of inquiry whether the play was first original with Shakespeare. There certainly was a play of this name as early as 1594, at which time Shakespeare was one of a company of actors known as "Lord Chamberlain's men;" but as this play seems to be hopelessly lost, the question is never likely to be settled. There was also a German drama of this name reported by some to have been acted as early as 1603, but of this we have no authentic account earlier than 1627, and no text earlier than 1710; so the German play may have been taken from the English.

A source from which it is very probable the play may have been derived is Belleforest's "Histories Tragiques," in the fifth volume of which we find the story of Hamlet. Shakespeare's version resembles this in many respects, but differs from it in the *denouement*. Bellefores's Hamlet, after killing his uncle, becomes king of Denmark, marries two wives, one of whom betrays him to an enemy, and he is finally slain in battle.

Shakespeare introduces us to Hamlet just after his recall from the university to attend the funeral of his father and to mingle in the wedding festivities which followed the speedy marriage of his mother with his uncle. While bewailing over these two events, and as yet unreconciled to either, he meets his father's ghost and listens with horror to the recital of his "most foul and unnatural murder." This recital is followed by a command to avenge his death, to which Hamlet promises implicit obedience, vowing that

"from the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past,
That youth and observation copied there,
And thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmixed with baser matter."

This command he eventually obeys, but not without much seeming delay. The fear that the ghost may be an evil spirit leads him to desire that the king should discover his own guilt, and a band of players coming to the castle gives him an opportunity to test him. They bring before the king a play describing a murder in many respects like that of the elder Hamlet, and the uneasiness and annoyance manifested by the king during its recital leave no room for doubting his guilt.

The madness assumed by Hamlet after seeing his father's ghost is not readily believed by his uncle, who attempts to send him over to England, bearing with him orders that he should be immediately beheaded; advancing the idea that such a course was for the health of Denmark and of England. This plan is, however, frustrated by Hamlet's sudden return to Denmark. On the way out, the ship is boarded by pirates and Hamlet taken prisoner. By promises of help they are induced to put him ashore, and to the consternation of the king, Hamlet again appears before him. Before setting out for England, Hamlet, mistaking Polonius, for the king, has slain him thus causing to mourn a father lost, his friend Laertes and the fair Ophelia, to whom

forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
make up the sum of his. The tragic death of her father, with what seems to her the harsh neglect of Hamlet, renders Ophelia insane, and when

a willow grows ascant the brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
Therewith fantastic garlands did she make
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call them.
There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, and envious sliver broke;
When down the weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide;
And, mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indu'd
Unto that element; but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pulled the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death.

The king makes use of the accidental killing of Polonius, and incites Laertes to a combat with Hamlet. In order that Hamlet's death may be certain, Laertes' weapon is envenomed at its point: then, to make assurance doubly sure, the king furnishes poisoned wine for Hamlet's refreshment. In the struggle, Laertes and Hamlet change weapons, and thus the foul practice turns itself upon him, and he falls, never to raise again. The queen unwittingly slakes her thirst from the poisoned cup—Hamlet stabs the king with the envenomed foil and forces him to drink of the cup he had prepared for another; then, ere he is quite overpowered by his own wound, he snatches the cup away from the hand of Horatio, who would fain follow his friend to

That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns,—

and bids him

"Absent thee from felicity awhile, [pain,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in
To tell my story."—

else

what a wounded name,
Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind him"

As I have remarked, no play has ever occasioned so much discussion, and probably in no two persons will the reading of it call forth the same feelings. Most dramas have two or more characters of particular interest, but here we have only one—when Hamlet is on the stage, we are satisfied; when he is gone, we long for his return. We would like to have known him before he knew sorrow; we would like to have known him as he won by pure and gentle art the heart of the fair Ophelia. We know him, indeed, as the

"Courtier, scholar, soldier, eye, tongue, sword;
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form
The observed of all observers."

but 'tis after a fearful horror has settled down upon him. As we first see him, he has but lately been summoned from his quiet university life to lay in the cold ground the loved form of his father, and to pass through what must have been to one of so refined and pure a nature, a still more trying ordeal, in which

"the funereal baked meats
Did coldly furnish for the marriage tables"

of his mother. While suffering from this double misfortune, he meets his father's perturbed spirit, "doomed for a certain time to walk the earth," and listens, horror-stricken, to its fearful revelation. Henceforth his life is to be one of dire revenge; nothing must interfere with this stern decree: the most tender passions must be rooted up; she whom he has taught to love him must now be taught to look upon him with indifference, and he must be her teacher. But first, one last fond look. Who can listen to Ophelia's description of this farewell to love without a deep feeling of sympathy for one doomed so early to forego the joys of life?

"He took me by the wrist and held me hard;
Then goes he to the length of all his arm,
And, with his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face
As he would draw it. Long stay'd he so;
At last, a little shaking of mine arm,
And thrice his head thus waving up and down
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And end his being: That done, he lets me go
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes;
For out of doors he went without their helps,
And, to the last, bended their light on me

But to poor Ophelia the lesson was too hard, and reason left its throne, yet even then

"Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to favor and prettiness."

The command of revenge which Hamlet finally obeys is especially pungent to his nature and it is to his credit that he desires to have grounds more relative than those given him by the ghost—we honor him when he fears it may be an evil spirit that would work upon his weakness and his melancholy—but after the play when all doubt of his uncle's guilt has fled there is no quiver in his voice as he says: "Is it not perfect conscience to quit him with this arm." We think no reader of Hamlet but regrets that in that last sad scene the innocent should suffer with the guilty. We would rather have seen

"That noble and most sovereign reason,
That unmatched form and feature of blown youth"

upon the throne,

"For he was likely, had he been put on,
To have proved most royally."

The models already in the manufacturing department at the large stores look like old pictures and are very quaint and pretty. From them we learn that walking skirts are surely to be short—that is, they will escape touching the ground by at least three inches all around. Elaborate decoration is still in favor, and much fullness may be found over the hips and in the backs, showing the certain coming of the panier, not only as an outside mode of garniture, but the panier support underneath the skirts. The most popular of these are made of deer hair, and serves as support as well as slightly to increase the appearance of size.

The Last Sixpence.

I know, mother dear, you would not feel happy if you could not contribute your mite said the pale-faced girl of twenty, pressing into her aged companion's hands the six-pence which constituted all the monetary wealth they possessed. "There's quite enough bread and butter and tea for breakfast in the morning, and if I get up very early, as I mean to do, I shall have finished Mrs. Smith's dress by three o'clock, and she's sure to pay me directly I take it to her."

"But we've no candle or firing in the house."

"Don't you trouble about that; when we come back from church it'll be quite time for hard-working folks like us to go to bed; so that we shan't want a light, and our landlady will lend us a shovelful of coals for to-morrow; so don't say anything more, but take the sixpence and come along for the church bells have almost ceased."

For a few seconds the aged woman hesitated between her charitable inclinations and solicitude for the orphan girl who called her "mother," but looking earnestly into her companion's face, and finding written there the same desire that predominated within her own breast, she placed the coin in her pocket.

Without a word more on either side, the two females quitted the room they occupied, and proceeded through the narrow streets teeming with human beings to the church, whither the bells had invited them.

To nearly every depth it is said there is a deeper still; but Mrs. Willis and her protege, Lucy Marks, were certainly among the poorest in that very poor district.

Adversity makes us acquainted with strange companions, and Alfred Willis, when he quitted England two years previously to seek his fortune in Australia, little dreampt that the comfortable home in which he had left his mother and betrothed wife would have been so soon broken up, and that by slow but sure degrees they would have sunk to the poverty they now experienced.

From the age of fourteen Lucy had been able to earn her own living, so that when Alfred after losing nearly all his capital gave up the grocery business he had been deluded into taking, his only anxiety was a provision for his mother. The $2,500 he had left when he was clear of his business he, in a confiding moment, lent to a man in whom he trusted to the utmost, with directions that the interest be paid to his mother; but ere Alfred had reached his journey's end his friend was a bankrupt, and Mrs. Willis was penniless.

Troubles seldom come singly, so just at this time Lucy was seized with rheumatic fever, and for six months was unable to touch her needle.

They were alone in the world, for Lucy was an orphan, and Mrs. Willis, whilst having no relatives of her own, knew nothing of her late husband's family, who years before had founded a home in another land.

Rapidly their few worldly possessions were disposed of, until at last they were glad to find shelter in the small—the very small—front room they now occupied.

They had heard several times from the much loved Alfred; but owing to the uncertainty of his movements they had not been able to reply, so that he know nothing of the misfortunes that had befallen them. His last letter was a bright, cheerful epistle, full of hope, announcing that he was now far better circumstanced than when he left England; that he intended returning home by the Juno, the next steamer leaving Melbourne.

To crown their sorrows, a month before his expected return news came that the Juno had foundered in mid-ocean—some dozen men, among whom Alfred Willis was not included, alone surviving to tell the sad tale.

What a sweet relief was it to enter the portal of God's house, and leave behind them the crowded streets and the mob of listless loiterers and frivolous pleasure seekers! Outside all was noise, bustle and confusion; within, a peaceful calm, broken only by the silvery tones of the aged minister, as in simple earnest language he pleaded a cause very dear to his heart.

The Sunday service was the one relaxation Mrs. Willis and her adopted enjoyed; wet or fine they were never absent; and on occasions such as the present, when relief for certain purposes in connection with their religion was asked for, the plate was never handed to them in vain. Never, however, in their recent experiences of poverty had their circumstances been so low as now. Lucy for the past month had been unable to perform her usual quantity of work, so that the wage-fund upon which the two women solely relied had diminished to a corresponding extent, until their sole remaining coin was the six-pence, the disposal of which formed the subject of discussion ere they left home.

The vicar was well acquainted with the resources of his congregation, and knew they could not contribute much to the cause he pleaded; but, as he remarked, they might at least give a portion to God's service and that the widow's mite tendered willingly was dearer in His sight than the gold grudgingly contributed by the wealthy. But even at this appeal, when Mrs. Willis observed the hectic flush upon Lucy's cheek, and noted how the exertion of even walking to the church made upon her, she felt half inclined to harden her heart in favor of her young companion, and to keep the last six-pence in her pocket. But Lucy read Mrs. Willis' thought, and whispering in her ear the words "God will provide," the money was given up in a trice, and the old lady's heart leaped for joy at the self sacrifice which had been accomplished.

"Now, mother," said Lucy, when they got within sight of their abode, we won't sit up in the dark talking, so as to lose the glow our walk has

produced, but go straight to bed, as I must be up early."

Lounging against the door-post, with his hands in his pockets, and surveying the outer world as well as he could through clouds of tobacco smoke he was diffusing, was the person Mrs. Willis and Lucy owned as their landlord.

"There's a gentleman been here asking for you," he observed to Mrs. Willis, with a tug at his pipe at almost every word, "and said how he wanted you partic'ler. You see what you lose by going to church. He left a note, I think for you upstairs. I didn't speak to him myself, but my old 'ooman did, and if you want to see her you'll find her at the Red Lion, in the jugbar."

As neither Mrs. Willis nor Lucy had any wish to seek their landlady in such a place, they borrowed a candle from a lodger, who was not quite so badly off as themselves, in order to read the note said to have been left in the room.

"I'm afraid its from Mrs. Smith, mother," said Lucy. "If so, its a blowing up, for I told her I'd make an effort to have her dress done by last night, and, as you know, I did my best."

If the room in which they lived looked uninviting in the day time it appeared far more dismal when viewed by the depressed light of a tallow candle. But the residents were pretty well used to the aspect of the place, and therefore devoted their attention to the note directly. The flickering flame revealed it lying upon the table. Lucy held the candle and took the note; but no sooner did her eyes rest upon it than she turned to an ashy paleness, and leant against companion for support.

"Mother, mother!" she gasped, "I cannot trust my eyes. Read, read—and quickly!"

Mrs. Willis seized the slip of paper, but her eyes saw the same handwriting and the same words as Lucy:

"Don't go to bed until you've seen ALFRED."

Without a word the two women wound their arms around each other, and wept tears of silent joy; for unless some villainous trick had been practiced on them, he who had been for years the cherished darling of their hearts had been given back to them once more.

Ah, and was in the room even now as he quickly let them know, when he thought their agitation had somewhat abated, and that he could safely imerge from the hiding place he had sought beneath the bed. Hearing from the residents of the house in which he left his mother and his betrothed that they deemed him dead, and fearing the effect his sudden appearance might have upon them, he had left the note within their sight, in order to announce the fact of his existence as gently as he could; whilst the frequent visits made to the Red Lion by their landlord and landlady gave him opportunity for secretly returning to the house, and seeking a hiding place where he could watch the effect of his ruse.

The compassionate fellow-lodger who had lent Lucy the candle waited a long time ere it was returned; indeed, as a matter of fact, that particular illuminating medium was not returned at all, for it had nearly burnt itself out ere any one remembered that it had been borrowed; but really there was every excuse, for Alfred had so much to tell: How at first he had been unfortunate in Australia; how, in a fit of desperation, he had resolved to try the diggings, and was wonderfully successful, getting in less than six months some nuggets that realized him $10,000; how he resolved not to take his money with him on board the June, but have it sent over on some future occasion; how, when the steamer foundered he had managed to secure himself to a broken spar and after forty-eight hours' exposure had been picked up by a passing vessel; and finally, the difficulty he had had in finding his mother and betrothed in their new abode.

Then, with tears in their eyes and a smile upon their lips, they told him of the disposal of their last sixpence, and of their confiding trust in Him who, after a night of sorrow, sendeth joy in the morning. And truly their sorrow had passed a way even as a tale that is told.

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Bunnell & Aikens.---Music Store.

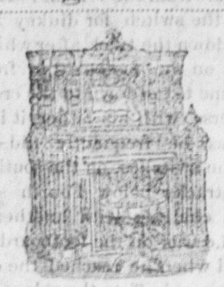
BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the est Manner.

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.



ORGANS.
ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00.—Regular price, $270.00
13- " " 3 " " " " " - - 75.00, " " 340.00.
This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*
Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00. New Improved Singer, $22.50,
New White, 25.00. New Improved Howe, 22.50.
New St. John, 25.00. Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machine for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,
vol 11-8-tf Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division,)—On and after June 29, 1879:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 30 a m
" " Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" " Williamsport		2 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" " Renovo		5 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 15 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 50 p m
" " Lock Haven		10 00 p m
" " Williamsport		11 20 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 00 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		5 35 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
WESTWARD.		
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 01
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 35	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.
DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v8 12-1

Watchmaker.

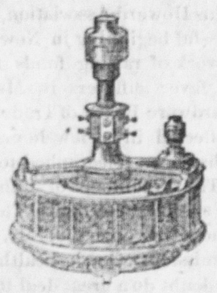
WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-3-tf

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46-3812-tf.

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

GRANT'S TOUR
AROUND THE WORLD.

A complete record of the journey of General U. S. GRANT through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Egypt, India, China and Japan, with graphic description of the places visited, manners and customs of the countries, interesting incidents, enthusiastic orations by Emperors, Kings, and the people of all climes; richly embellished with numerous artistic illustrations; also, a fine, handsomely engraved portrait of General Grant; will positively outsell all books.

AGENTS WANTED to sell this, the cheapest, the best, and the only authentic, low-priced book on the subject. 600 pages. Price $2.50. Address,
35 4t H. W. Kelley & Co.,
711 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMMISSION
—AND—
Auction Room!

EVERYTHING YOU WANT.

Thomas Burnside, Ag't.,
35-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

PREPARED COKE
—FOR—
FAMILY USE.

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,
$3.00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

35-3m. DANIEL REED DES,
Sept. 8th, 1879. Gen. Supt

AGENTS WANTED at once for the only richly illustrated authentic, and low-priced work fully describing THE GREAT TOUR OF
General Grant Around the World
by Hon. J. T. Headley, *the prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time*, as the demand is simply *immense*, and *territory* is being rapidly taken. Will outsell any other book. For full particulars address 34 4t
HUBBARD BROS, 733 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ne year, in advance.....$2 00
f not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
f not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

paper will be discontinued until arrearare paid, except at the option of the pubsher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid or in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Treasurer,

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Republican County Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county, for the year 1879:

JOHN B. LINN, Chairman, Bellefonte.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Sec'y, Bellefonte.

DISTRICT.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte—N.W.	Dr. T. R. Hayes,	Bellefonte.
" —S.W.	Jas I McClure,	"
" —W.W.	Wm Shortlidge,	"
Milesburg boro...	Claude Cook,	Milesburg
Howard boro.....	Robert Cook, Jr.,	Howard
Philipsburg boro.	Capt Harry Simler,	Phil'brg
Unionville boro...	Benj Rich,	Fleming
Benner twp.....	S A Marshall,	Bellefonte
Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside.....	Dr M S Stewart,	Moshanon
College.....	Dr Theo S Christ,	Lemont
Curtin	John T Lucas,	Howard
Ferguson, O. P...	Cyrus Goss,	Fine Grove Mills
" N. P...	J G Bailey,	Rock Springs
Gregg	Dr J B Leitzell,	Spring Mills
Haines.....	Jas P Coburn	Aaronsburg
Half Moon.....	Harry C Love,	Loveville
Harris	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard	D B Fletcher,	Howard
Huston.....	D W Kline,	Julian
Liberty.....	H H Snyder,	Blanchard
Marion.....	Capt S H Bennison,	Walker
Miles	Reuben Grimm,	Madisonburg
Patton.....	Col G Dorsey Green,	Fillmore
Penn	A O Deininger,	Millheim
Potter, O.P	Wm P Shope,	Centre Hall
" N.P.....	W J Thompson,	Potters Mills
Rush	Geo B Simler,	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe.....	Capt C P Stoderoad,	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	A V Miller,	Pleasant Gap
Taylor.....	John W Morris,	Fowler
Union	Owen Underwood,	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth.....	Alex Cheney,	Port Matilda

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters throughout the county, will in the usual manner, elect three (3) delegates from each precinct on Saturday, Oct. 4th, to meet in convention at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday Oct. 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Jury Commissioner and transacting such other business as may be brought before the convention.

Let the Republicans see that there is a full representation from all parts of the county and that representative men are sent as delegates.

JOHN B. LINN, Chairman.
JOHN I. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Pay Your Taxes.—Every voter must have paid a State or county tax within two years and one month before the election in November. It does not matter when the tax was assessed, so that it was paid within the prescribed limits. Pay your taxes on or before October 4th, 1876.

Additional Local Matters.

—This is a pretty good kind of an autumn, don't it?

—Centre County Fair—remember the date—Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.

—House flies are putting in their licks now. Their time is getting short.

—This is about the season of the year that one shawl begins to do double duty.

—The finest sweet potatoes ever brought to town are selling for 20 cents per peck, at Sechler & Co's.

—Wilson, McFarlane & Co. have just received a large assortment of stoves, ranges and heaters.

—A district convention, composed of the Good Templars of Clinton, Lycoming and Centre counties, will be held at Flemington, Oct. 16th and 17th.

—Mr. John Walker, who has been spending several months in Tyrone, has returned home. It is said that he left a "flame" in Tyrone, and will not be with us long.

—S. S. Seely, for many years editor of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, died suddenly at his residence in that place a week ago Tuesday morning. Paralysis was the cause of his death.

—E. A. Smith, the "boss" tinner, has made a new departure. He is making old wringers look like new ones by his new process. Bring on your worn-out wringers, and have them fixed at a small expense.

—A social ball will be given in Bush's Arcade, on Thursday evening, Oct. 2d, fair week. Prof. Smith's orchestra will furnish the music, and the committe of arrangements guarantee good order.

Shocking Accident at Altoona.

On Sunday afternoon last a young man living in Altoona, by the name of Harry Clabaugh, employed as switch-tender at Fourth street railroad crossing in that city, met with a terrible accident, which resulted in his instant death. We copy the following particulars from the *Tribune*: "He had turned the switch for dinkey No. 71 to pass down the track, after which he jumped on the footboard in front of the engine to go down to the crossing to converse with his father, it is supposed—as he frequently did—who tends the switches on the south side of the tracks below Fourth street. He was chatting with another employe who was on the footboard with him, and when he reached the crossing he jumped off to the side, on No. 1 track, immediately in front of the way passenger train, hauled by engine No. 193, and driven by Robert Gardner. Mr. Gardner was horrified to see the sight, and was barely able to sound a single, sharp whistle ere the engine was upon the unfortunate man. It was impossible to apply the air brake, for he was scarcely ten feet away. The engine struck him and threw him twice up into the air to the height of the head light, when he fell alongside of the track, and was caught by the boxes of the cars and rolled along the track like a ball. His head was split open at the top, exposing his brains; both arms were broken, besides other severe injuries. When picked up he was dead. He was carried into the car inspectors' room to await the Coroner's investigation.

—A. D. Langstaff, president of the Memphis Howard Association, reports a successful beginning in New York, of the work of raising funds for the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis. The Hardware Board of Trade yesterday collected in a few hours $725, which has been telegraphed to Memphis. The Chamber of Commerce holds a special meeting on Thursday to promote the object of Mr. Langstaff's mission. Good, healthy diet will no doubt do a great deal towards bettering the condition of those afflicted with disease, and if the Howard Association wish to lay in a stock of the best and purest groceries that can be had, it should send a man to visit Sechler's famous grocery store in this place, where anything nameable in the grocery line can be found. It would do him good to see how neatly everything is kept at this store, and the low prices would surprise him.

—A very pleasant event of last week was the marriage of Mr. J. C. Harper, Prothonotary of Centre county, to Miss Laura Graham. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hewitt, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening. It was a very quiet affair, without any display whatever. A number of elegant and costly presents were made by friends and relatives, in silver and china ware, and useful household articles. The bride and groom left on the evening train on their wedding tour, after receiving the congratulations of their hosts of friends, and right here we stretch out our hand and offer ours also. Here's to happiness and long years of prosperity.

—Mr. Gustave Schwartz, of Lock Haven, who was employed in the brewery of Mr. Flaig, was instantly killed on Saturday morning, 13th inst., by the falling of an elevator. The *Republican* says: "The elevator, which runs into the beer vault had been loaded with ice, and Schwartz had gone into the vault from the front entrance to see that there was no obstruction in the way. Everything being clear he gave the signal "all right," but it had only descended a short distance when the rope broke and the ice and elevator came down on Schwartz, who was standing under one corner of it, killing him instantly. On examination it was found that the bones of the unfortunate man were badly crushed and broken."

—The losses of Daniel McBride amounting to $310 upon personal property and $175 upon building, was adjusted on the 17th inst., satisfactorily to all concerned, by E. C. Irvin, of Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and E. A. Curtiss, of Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Both of these losses were paid by the gentlemen named by sight drafts upon the companies, no discount. The above named companies are represented by Joseph A. Rankin & Son, of this place, and are noted for fair and honest dealing.

—A son of Mr. Jonas Dinges, formerly an engineer on the Bald Eagle Valley Division, was run over by a freight train, at Walls' Station, above Altoona, one day last week, and severely injured, both of his legs being terribly mangled.

—Now is the time to buy cook and heating stoves. For bargains, call on Wilson, McFarlane & Co.

To the General Public.

Graham & Son are receiving daily fine samples of the celebrated Burt shoes, for fall and winter trade, also Gents' boots and shoes. These shoes have gained the reputation they justly deserve. At the Paris Exposition in 1878 they received a gold medal; the same at Vienna and at the Centennial—in fact, in every place that they have been presented. At the Centre Co. Fair they took the premium for ladies', misses' and children's shoes, for home-made ladies and gents' fine shoes. We leave a very small margin for competitors. We will be found at our store on Bishop street and out at the fair. Come one, come all, and examine our large stock. We propose through the fair week to give everyone a first-class bargain, cheaper than the cheapest.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

38 2t

—Call and examine the large and well selected stock of boots, shoes and slippers for the ladies, their husbands, sweethearts, and their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, which are now on exhibition at the great Boot and Shoe Emporium of John Powers & Son, that cannot be beat in this market. Their store is in the Bush Arcade, on High street; but then we need not tell you where it is because any one who does not know where Powers & Son are is decidedly behind the times.

—Republican Vigilance Committees will notice the call of County Chairman Linn for the election of delegates to the County Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Jury Commissioner and a candidate for Coroner. We have heard the names of George Taylor of Boggs, Thomas Dale of College and Benjamin Rick of Unionville, mentioned in connection with the office of Jury Commissioner, either of whom is eminently qualified to fill the office.

—Gen. Grant has arrived on our Western coast, and there is great excitement over the event in far off California; but not more than there is in Centre county over the way H. D. Goldman, on Allegheny street, is selling everything in the line of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Call and see him, and you will never regret it.

—Frank Chamberlin, the prince of good fellows, fruitful in expedients and of "most excellent fancy," has prepared a most enjoyable entertainment for the million at the approaching fair. Among other things an artist will balance a pole on a plank, crawl up to the top and draw it (the pole) after him. Fact.

—Under the new tramp law any citizen can perform police duty, says an exchange. Yes, but there are not many who care about playing police with a big tramp who has been fasting a couple of weeks. The risk of getting the stuffing knocked out of them is too great.

—John Powers & Son are the boys who can get up the most stylish shoes and boots. If you want to look "starchy" and make a nobby appearance, go to this establishment and get your feet incased in a pair of their first-class calf-skins.

—Have you seen the revolving top cook stove? The new Regulator cook surpasses in beauty and durability all other cook stoves in the market. Wilson, McFarlane & Co. have secured sole control for the sale of this stove in this county.

—We advise all who desire a really fine suit of clothes or anything else in the line of gentlemen's furnishing goods to call upon H. D. Goldman, on Allegheny street, opposite the Brockerhoff House. He can please the most fastidious.

—The Highland Queen cook stove is now the rage. For sale only by Wilson, McFarlane & Co.

—The glass-ball shooting at the County Fair promises to furnish some lively sport.

—Some of our merchants are of the opinion that fall trade is going to be brisk.

—Sweet potatoes for 20 cents per peck at Sechler & Co's.

—Fresh pork and sweet potatoes at Sechler & Co's.

The beauty of electing Communists to judicial positions is being illustrated in the case of Judge Barnum in Chicago. He has declared the entire militia law of the State unconstitutional. The object of the decision was to permit the Communists of the city to form an independent military organization, drill and bear arms without being subject to the supervision of the State Government. A movement is being made to bring his decision before the State Supreme Court. In the meantime the Communists are in full feather, and parade with loaded arms, and threaten wildly what will be done if they are interfered with. A community that tolerates such material will feel the curse of it, sooner or later.—*Commercial.*

—There seems to be a natural disposition in animals to come together and have a good time just before going into winter quarters. The birds follow this very pretty and natural custom before they leave us, whether for a more genial clime or for a latitude in which they seek restoration from the cares and solicitudes of an active spring and summer campaign. They have their regular conference and no doubt have a good time in warbling their varied experiences in these autumnal conventions. Other instances of the prevalence of this custom are quite well known to those who lead observant lives. The farmer of to-day is a very different man than the farmer of a few years ago. In fact he is not a farmer now but an agriculturist. This advance in title is almost altogether due to the fact that, like the birds, they have been gathering themselves together, and have realized that it is not lost time to have pleasant intercourse one with another, as they socially meet under the cheering and mellowing influence of an autumnal sky. This is just written to assure our good husbandmen that there is great profit in the not "forsaking of the assembling of themselves together," and that the gates of the Centre County Fair swing cordially and widely open for them and their jolly, well fed stock.

REPUBLICANS, don't lose your vote by neglecting to pay a State or county tax. October 4th is the last day. Pay before that time if possible. Either a State or county personal or property tax will meet the requirements of the law, and it don't matter when the tax may have been assessed.

EVERY Republican voter in the county must have paid a State or county tax within two years and one month preceeding the election to entitle him to a vote. October 4th will be the last day to make the above qualification good by the payment of a State or county tax.

ALL manner of sensational reports continue to circulate in Europe. The death of the Czar is announced every other day, and the Sultan of Turkey has been assassinated three or four times of late. The people over there must have excitement, regardless of the consequence.

Coffee-Pots in Politics.

In his reminiscences of old people, C. F. M. refers to "Jim Taylor, of document notoriety," whereby hangs a tale that is worth telling. Jim Taylor was an officer of the Legislature of the period referred to, and had charge of "the candles." In those days, one of the "steels" on the hill consisted in the perquisites derived from handling the candles. Statesmen would condescend to sit by the light of a candle which had been burning the night previous, so that all stumps of whatever size were never relighted, all such falling to the subordinate officers of the candle room under the charge of the doorkeeper. But candles which were never lighted were purloined in large quantities. Jim Taylor, at the end of a session, was removing a number of boxes, which he intended to send by stage out of town, and it was while these boxes were at the stage office that he was asked what they contained. "Documents, sir," was his reply; but unfortunately for him, at that very instant one of these boxes was broken open, when it was revealed that it was full of sperm candles. Alas for Taylor, from that time he was known as Document Jim, which ridicule ruined him as an official. But to the coffee-pot in official life at that early day. A well-known watchman at the Capitol in the early day of which C. F. M. writes, always had his breakfast sent to him from his home to the hill. It was noticed, for a long time, that the coffee-pot which accompanied his morning meal was peculiarily high, and when carried home was borne with great care by the children who had it in charge. An inquisitive official made it his business to examine the vessel after the children had passed out of the Capitol with it in charge, and found that it was packed with sperm candles. This was another revelation which created chagrin and merriment in those halcyon days of Democratic purity—and here we have the record showing what an important part the coffee-pot has played among Democratic officials and in Democratic politics. It may serve a good purpose of showing our Democratic friends just how things were done in ye ancient days. Thus to repeat the jokes which provoked the merriment of statesmen of that period.

Hon. James Jenkins, of Milwaukee, was nominated Friday by the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee for Governor, in place of Alex. Mitchell, who had declined the nomination. Mr. Jenkins, who is a prominent lawyer and politician, has accepted the nomination.

On Tuesday of last week, in Taney county, Mo., two brothers named Burr and James Manus, living near Kirbyville, got into a quarrel about a cow, and James shot and killed Burr. A younger brother then went home, procured a rifle and shot his brother James through the heart.

Charcoal Iron-Workers.

At a meeting of the National Association of Charcoal Iron Manufacturers, held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, Mr. Robert Valentine, of this place, was made chairman. Thinking it might be of interest to the iron-workers of this section we publish the proceedings in brief. A committee appointed in July to draft a constitution and by-laws, and nominate officers for a permanent organization, reported the following preamble and resolution:

The objects of this association are to procure regularly statistics of all manufacturers of iron by the use of charcoal as fuel; to provide for the mutual interchange of practical and scientific knowledge and experience in that branch of metallurgy; and to take all proper measures for advancing and protecting the interest of the trade in all its branches. The constitution provides that the title of the association shall be the "United States Association of Charcoal Iron Workers;" that the organization shall consist of a president, vice president, and board of managers, the latter to consist of a representative from every five furnaces of each State in the Union, provided no State shall have less than one member; that the funds of the association shall be subject to the disposition of an executive committee created by the board of management, provided that body at no time shall make itself liable beyond the funds in the treasury; and that no person interested financially or practically in any process of charcoal iron manufacture shall become a member by the payment of $5 a year, provided no furnace can be represented for less than $10.

During a fifteen minutes' adjournment, General Tyler, of Alabama, stated that beyond question the tariff fight would engage the attention of Congress during the coming winter. He believed the tax on iron had brought the trade into disrepute, the tariff on steel rails causing all the trouble. This, he contended, was simply a protection on Bessemer's patents, and when tariffs simply protected patents it was time to stop.

General Lapsley, of Alabama, said:

I would like to see the tariff on steel so high that Mr. Vanderbilt could not again send to England for steel rails without paying a high price for the privilege. I would like to put five dollars more a ton on him than he paid for that iron. I protested against one of the largest railroads of the country sending to England for a material which can be obtained just as good in the United States. If there was a Chinese wall thrown around us then we could thrive; we are a world within ourselves. The foreign commerce of the United States I feel must have its foundation in home protection. Therefore our American manufacturers and exporters should be fortified and not have a commodity thrown at their door to be sold under them. One great trouble was that the statesmen of the country were all lawyers and theorists, who studied political economy from English books, and had imbibed English ideas. He was against theorists, because theory had done more harm to this country than anything else. Another trouble was that the railroads of the country say to Congress, "do this" or "do that," and Congress does it. There is one thing we would like, and that is to get some man to raise the American flag of industry, and tear down that nasty, dirty, bloody shirt.

Mr. Willard Warner thought that as interests representing millions upon millions of capital were present, and back of them their employes, who chose Representatives from the Representative districts, it was clearly the employer's duty to see that his men voted for candidates who would enter the halls of Congress with proper ideas on the subject of iron and its tariff. When the body reconvened, the following permanent officers were chosen: President—George B. Weisling, Mont Alto Works, Franklin county, Pa; Vice-President—Willard Warner, Alabama. Managers—Alfred L. Tyler, Alabama; Robert Valentine, Henry Townsend and J. C. Euller, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; Charles Campbell, Ohio; M. S. Eifort, Kentucky; S. A. Johnson, Booneville, N. Y.; J. Garrett, Tennessee.

Mr. Weisling in taking the chair referred to the tariff question, stating that he believed the trouble lay in the fact that while other branches of the iron trade had in the past been allowed to press their claims, the charcoal iron workers had been quiet. He denied statements which had been made to the effect that the reason of the charcoal iron workers meeting was that they feared their occupation was nearly gone. In reference to the arguments advanced in favor of Bessemer steel rails, he said that it had been decided that what made a good rail was toughness and not hardness, and wanted to know what iron was tougher than iron manufactured by charcoal iron workers. There are in this State thirty-seven stacks for making charcoal iron, while the stacks of all descriptions number two-hundred and seventy-five. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A Columbia county man had himself arrested for catching bass on an outline just to try the question whether it was legal. He is now satisfied and paid the costs like a man.

Whole Acres of Perfume.

The Swiss *Times* says: Some idea of the magnitude of the business of raising sweet scented flowers for their perfume alone may be gathered from the fact that Europe and British India alone consume about 150,000 gallons of hankerchief perfume yearly; that the English revenue from French eau de Cologne of itself is $40,000 annually, and the total revenue of England from other imported perfumes is estimated at $200,000 each year. There is one great perfume distillery at Cannes, in France, which uses yearly about one hundred thousand pounds acacia flowers, 140,000 pounds of rare flower leaves, 32,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms, and 20,000 pounds of tube rose blossoms, together with an immense quantity of other material used for perfume. Victoria, in New South Wales, is a noted place for the production of perfume-yielding because such plants as the mignonette, sweet verbena, jasmine, rose, lavender, acacia, heliotrope, rosemary, wall-flower, laurel, orange, and the sweet-scented geraniums are said to grow there in greater perfection than in any other part of the world. South Australia, it is believed, would also be a good place for the growing of there perfume-producing plants, though they are not yet cultivated to much extent. The value of perfumes to countries adapted to their production may be gathered from the following estimate of their growth and value per acre, as given in the London (England) *Journal of Horticulture*: An acre of jasmene plants, 80,000 in number, will produce 5,000 pounds of flowers, valued at $1,250; an acre of rose trees, 10,000 in number, will yield 2,000 pounds of flowers worth $375; 300 orange trees growing on an acre, will yield, at ten years of age, 2,000 pounds of flowers, valued at $250; and acre of violets, producing 1600 pounds of flowers, is worth $800; an acre of cassia trees of about 300, will, at three years of age, yield 900 pounds of flowers, worth $450; an acre of geranium plants will yield something over 2,000 ounces of distilled ottar, worth $6,000; and acre of lavender giving over 3,500 pounds of flowers for distillation, will yield a value of $1,500.

Spelling Reform.

The Chicago *Tribune* has inaugurated a spelling reform and will hereafter spell according to rules of its own. These rules are now in the hands of the editorial and reportorial force, printers and proof-readers, and no deviation from them will be tolerated. Here are the changes:

Omit *ue* in demagog, catalog, pedagog, synagog, dialog, decalog and other words ending in logue and gogue.

Omit the superfluous *me* in program.

Omit the second *m* in dilemma, (dilema).

Omit the superfluous *te* in cigaret, etiquet, parquet, coquet and all similar words, except Gazette when it is used as the name of a newspaper.

Spell definite in all its forms without the final *e*, thus, definit—ly—ness, indefinit—ly—ness.

Spell infinit without a final *e*, also infinit—ly—ness.

Omit final *e* in hypocrit, favorit; also, opposit—ly—ness, opposit—ly—ness.

In words ending in "lessness" drop one *s* from "less," viz: Carelessness, thanklesness, etc.

Omit the fourth *s* in assassin (assasin and other forms of the word.

Spell somerset, not somersault.

Spell canon with a Spanish *n*, or spell it canyon.

State News.

Land in Berks county sells at $61 per acre.

The Northumberland furnace is to be started.

Frost is doing some damage in the northern part of the State.

The effort to raise a fire company in Greenville is a failure.

Fifty bushels of wheat to the acre is the yield in Crawford county.

Sunbury is supplied with water from the river by means of a syphon.

In the county fairs held this year dogs are excluded unless secured by chain or rope.

There is a fearful amount of stabbing done at public gatherings in this State—particularly at picnics.

White grapes are grown with profusion in Reading. There are hundreds of vines in that city.

George Ripper, one of the oldest inhabitants of Northumberland co., died in Augusta township last week.

The suspended Northumberland County National Bank, at Shamokin, has paid dividends amounting to 75 per cent.

It requires eighteen barrels of flour, two tons of beef, 100 bushels of potatoes, with molasses, coffee and tea in proportion, to feed the inmates of the Berks county almshouse.

Last Legislature passed an act making it a misdemeanor for any person or persons to "wantonly set on fire any woodlands, barrens or moors." The offender shall be fined not exceeding $300, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year. Upon conviction, the county commissioners shall pay the prosecutor $50, to be paid by the defendant into the hands of the sheriff, for the use of the county.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and others are in consultation at Topeka regarding the colored exodus. It is considered by them best to hereafter direct the course of immigrants to older Western States, where there is now considerable demand for their labor. There are none of the refugees now depending on charity in Kansas.

J. Newman, Jr., Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

J. NEWMAN, JR.,

THE KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR.

Late News.

Rich lead mines have been discovered near Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Laura V. Stahle, daughter of H. J. Stahle, editor of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, died Thursday last.

Amount of national bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption on Friday, $185,000.

The boiler of the Eagle brewery, New Orleans, exploded last Friday, causing a damage of $3 000. There was no loss of life.

The United States Assay Office, at New York, shipped last Friday to the New Orleans mint $530,000 in silver bars for coinage into silver dollars.

Gov. McClellan, of New Jersey, who has been suffering from acute inflamation of the kidneys for the past two weeks, was much improved in health last week.

The grand jury at New Castle, Delaware, on Friday, found ten more indictments against illegal voters at the last election in Wilmington.

Doc Middleton, the notorious horse and cattle thief, has been sentenced to the Nebraska penitentiary for five years.

Judge Martin, of Coopertown, N. Y., has sentenced Myron Buell, convicted of murdering Catherine Richards, to be executed on the 14th of November.

The famous thoroughbred mare, Fina, died last Friday, in the thirty-second year of her age, at the farm of her owner, Major Thomas W. Doswell, in Hanover county, Va.

Geo. Banks, a messenger employed by the India Rubber Comb Company, of College Point, N. Y., while crossing Hunter's Point Ferry last Friday afternoon was robbed of $3,000.

The New York State Convention of the Women's Temperance Union, at Poughkeepsie, adjourned *sine die* Friday, after having appointed delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Indianapolis.

Edward Graves, of Louisville, Ky., en route to Pittsburg, in charge of cattle, fell from a train while crossing the Pan Handle bridge over the Monongahela, Friday morning, and broke his neck.

It has been decided at the Post-office Department to issue three additional denominations of postage due stamps, representing ten cents, thirty cents and fifty cents. The use of these stamps will be confined to the larger offices.

During the month of July, 1879, there were exported from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco and other United States ports, 50,032,280 gallons of petroleum and petroleum products, the aggregate value of which amount to $4,538,461.

In the trial of Porcello, the Italian murderer, in New York, Friday, the district attorney took the case from the jury and accepted the prisoner's plea of murder in the second degree, and Justice Cowing sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the State prison for the term of his natural life.

Mr. Lamb, the superintendent of savings banks, has begun an investigation into the affairs of the banks in New York city by putting forth a circular asking impertinent questions, such as, "How much have your officers given in wedding and Christmas presents?" The president of the Seaman's Savings Bank has declined to answer the questions.

A Boise City, Idaho, dispatch says that on Wednesday the Indians shot a young man named Ballentine, who was herding stock on the upper Stray creek, fifty miles northwest of there. He gave the alarm, and eight citizens started for the scene, but finding the Indians from forty to sixty strong, they retired. Col. Bernard, with fifty cavalrymen, left Friday morning in search of the hostiles.

The German Catholic church of the Holy Trinity, in Shawmut avenue, Boston, was crowded Friday morning at the funeral services over the remains of Ferdinand and Rosa Merroth, victims of the Gold street fire Wednesday night. The St. Vincent Society, of which Mr. Merroth was treasurer, was present. The regular services of the Catholic church were conducted by Rev. Father Nopper, at the close of which the bodies were taken to Holy Cross cemetery for interment.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

27-5-t

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor larger-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

27-2-t

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons not to meddle with any of the farm produce now on the farm purchased by J. P. Harris, December, 1866. It is said J. P. Harris sold this farm, and the mortgage being recorded, the said farm could not be sold; therefore, those persons who now claim possession have no legal deed, and have no claim to any of the farm produce belonging to me.

38 3t ELIZA A. PACINI.
Bellefonte, Sept. 23, 1879.

ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 sets Reeds, 2 Knee Swells Stool & Book, only $95. 7 Oct. **Pianos**, Stool, Cover & Book, only $143.75. Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address **Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.** 38 4t

AGENTS WANTED for the *Best* and *Fastest-selling* Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia. 38 4

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 38 4w

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 38-4w

WANTED--Agents for our Splendid Book,
LIVES of the PRESIDENTS
Complete in one volume, Illustrated with fine Steel-plate Engravings. *Agents doing well. 42 orders taken by one agent last week.* Grand book for Fall and Winter. 38-4t
QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED Active parties to act as General Agents for the sale of our specialties. Business respectable. Goods sell rapidly. We pay a salary or a liberal commission on sales. From $100 to $200 a month can be made by live men. **Rare Chance for Making Money.** Address **J. S. McDONALD & Co.,** 38 4t 155 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION
CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the *speedy* and *permanent cure* of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, *and all Throat and Lung Affections.* Also a *positive and radical cure* for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which *has been tested in thousands of cases.* Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail **free of charge** on receipt of stamp. *Please name this paper.* **W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.**
38 4t

FOR SALE.

The property formerly used for a Rolling Mill near the Glass Works, consisting of

21-3 ACRES OF GROUND

with building thereon, 200 feet square, and an

OFFICE 18 BY 36 FEET,

A RAILROAD

connecting with main road, the track running into the building,

Telephone Wires

connecting the office with all parts of town

This property is admirably adapted for a

COAL & GRAIN DEPOT,

or for storing and handling Agricultural Implements, Plaster, Phosphate, or Lumber.

This is a SPLENDID CHANCE for a Live Man to build up a

Paying Business.

TERMS of payment easy. For further information apply to
37-3t A. S. VALENTINE, Bellefonte.

ESTATE OF JAMES HAVERLY, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of James Haverly, late of Howard township, Centre county, Pa, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing at Howard P. O., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands to make the same known without delay.

Aug. 23d, 1879. JOSEPH ROYER,
34-4t JOHN HAVERLY, Executors.

House for Sale!

The subscriber offers at private sale his desirable residence, situated in Spring township about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

FIVE LOTS

50 BY 200 FEET EACH,

Upon which is erected an excellent

Two-story Frame Plank House,

25x32 feet, with kitchen attached, having four rooms and hall on first floor, four sleeping rooms and one clothes room on second floor and finished attic, all in good order. The house is situated on high ground, with two terraces, arbor and choice shrubbery, trees, &c. A large garden of choice fruit trees, stable and all necessary out-buildings on the property, also a cottage for children, and all in the best of repair.

TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser.
Apply to 11 37 6 m.
H. D. LANDIS, Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all whom it may concern. I made an entry on the farm purchased by J. P. Harris, December 1866, for the purpose of foreclosure, before two witnesses, who were prevented from doing as the law directs. I requested three attorneys, in the presence of witnesses, to get me a writ of ejectment to be served on J. P. Harris, and they would not do it, and I am now obliged to give my reasons for foreclosing the mortgage. The administrator got the right to sell before he filed his accounts, The law in the Orphans' Court is, that the administrator must give an account of all the property belonging to the estate before he can get the right to sell in order to make the sale legal, and the proceeds from the first purchase money, after all debts are paid, to be given to the person entitled thereto; and if this is not done, the administrator can give no legal deed. Therefore, J. P. Harris has no legal deed to this farm. An auditor was appointed by the Court in 1867. I was to have the money due on said mortgage when due, which was to be paid in one year without fraud or delay, and the rest of the property belonging to me was left open to a suit in law. I petitioned the Court for the money due on said mortgage. I did not get it; there should be a divorce before I could get it. The Court had no authority to place trustees over any money due me, and the farm should not have been sold by the Court. As the administrator had money to pay all debts and this of placing trustees over the mortgage money is all void in law. J. P. Harris could not sell said farm when I had a purchase money mortgage on said farm; therefore he could not give any legal deed, nor the sheriff either. All the other property of said estate has been still kept from me, as no attorney would be allowed to act for me, and it is the same now. I lost a good deal on account of the administrator not performing his duty; he had bail as administrator and in the Orphan's Court.

Therefore I now take possession of said farm on account of mortgage money not being paid, yet according to the law of Pennsylvania with regard to mortgages, and I take all the crops on said farm belonging to me, to pay my debts and for my maintenance; and as there was so much fraud on the part of the administrator.

The auditor's report was confirmed by the Court, and the mortgage was recorded.
37-6t ELIZA A. PACINI.
Bellefonte, September, 1879.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF FINANCES BY SCHOOL BOARD OF BENNER TOWNSHIP.

RECEIPTS

State appropriation	$282 75	
Balance from last year	168 37	
Amt. received from collectors	1472 31	
		$1647 43

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers salaries, 7 yr. 5mo	$1050 00	
Repairs of Buildings	211 21	
Fuel and contingencies	169 91	
Fee of Col. and Treas	96 43	
Salary of Sec'y	25 00	
Amt. paid Spring twp	120 53	
Other expenses	70 50	
		$1743 58
Bal. due from Treas		203 85
" " " Coll		352 24
Total amt. due twp		$ 586 09

FERDENAND BEEZER, *Sec'y.*
37 3t URIAH STOVER, *Pres't.*

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Henry Keller, deceased. Petition on the part of certain creditors of a Bill of review of the account of Frank P. Furey, administrator of said decedent. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to review, revise and correct the said account, and to reopen and restate the same in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 8th day of October, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please attend
27-3t CLEMENT DALE, Auditor.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PEROUS PLASTERS
—THE BEST—
Cures Lame And Weak Back
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. 100 ILLUSTRATIONS. Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Capelamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted for Smith's Bible Dictionary, and HOLMAN'S **PICTORIAL BIBLES.** NEW
Prices reduced; Circulars free 34 4t
A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Agents to work for an old and reliable Life Insurance Company on salary or commission. Reference must accompany application. Apply to
J. M. CHAPMAN.
36 1t 504 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons not to meddle with any of the personal property now in the possession of Joseph W. Myers, as I bought the same at constable's sale on the eleventh day of July, 1879 32 3t
Julian, Aug. 9, 1879 JOHN CRAIG.

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $200 per MONTH during FALL and WINTER. Address, 34 4 **J. C. M'Curdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.**

MANY A DOLLAR formerly spent on expensive sulphur baths may now be saved by substituting therefor

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP,

which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes are eradicated by it, and imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhances female charms. Sold by druggists. 32 4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, Aug. 22d, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of valuable real estate near Eagleville, being the one undivided fourth part, the property of Lydia A. Rupert, deceased, late of Liberty township, containing 29 acres and 63 perches, thereon erected a good dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: One half of purchase money upon confirmation of sale, other half in one year with interest, to be secured by mortgage on premises. W. H. FEARON,
32-3t Administrator.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons not to meddle with the following property, now in the possession of G. W. Rumberger, as I purchased the same on the 6th of last March, and left them with him until I see proper to remove them, to wit: One horse, 1 buggy, 1 spring wagon, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 6 hogs, and his household and kitchen furniture
35-3t HENRY A MAGAST.

STATE FAIR.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

Penn'a State Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Main Exhibition Building,

FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia,

SEPTEMBER 8th TO 20th, 1879, INCLUSIVE.

Entries and Competition FREE!

Entry Books will close at the office, Northwest corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, September 2d, 1879.

$15,000 *IN CASH PREMIUMS.*

Cash Prizes for Live Stock, $9000.

A Ring, for exercise and parade of Horses and Cattle, will be provided.

Liberal Premiums are also offered for Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental plants, products of the Farm and Dairy, Tools, Implements and Machinery, Textiles, Furniture, Manufactured Goods, &c., &c.

Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates on all roads centering at Philadelphia and liberal arrangements for transportation have been made.

D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary,
ELBRIDGE, M'CONKEY, Rec. Sec'y,
33 3 WILLIAM S. BISSELL, President.

KANSAS.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL is a first-class Newspaper, giving latest and most reliable State news. Sent to any address, postage paid, six months for 50 cents. One year for $1 00. Sample copy free. HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas. 33-4t

Cancers Removed

WITHOUT THE KNIFE, AND IN MANY cases without Pain. Apply to C. P. W. FISHER, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 28-3m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Baney, deceased, late of Boggs township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law, for settlement.
36 6t JACOBC. WALKER, Administrator.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Jacob V. Thomas, of Bellefonte, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and the amendments supplements thereto, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons interested, to appear on the 24th day of September, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupt.
35-2t S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED For the *Best* and *Fastest-Selling* Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 34-4w

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. T. R. Hamilton, of Bellefonte, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and the amendments supplements thereto, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 24th day of September, 1879, at one o'clock P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bush House, Bellefonte Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. S. C. McCANDLESS,
35 2t Clerk.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of L. A. Shearer among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock P. M.
27-3 W. C. HEINLE, Auditor

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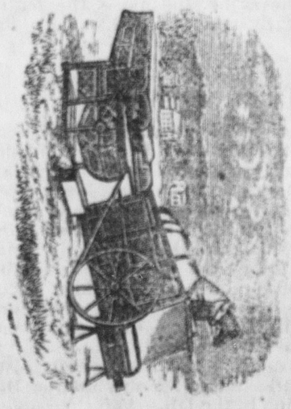

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 14, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$250,190.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,951.78
" " other National Banks	919.80
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,763.23
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	28,229.25
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,684.91
Checks and other cash items	10,356.05
Bills of other Banks	670.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	562.55
Specie	5,193.60
Legal tender notes	27,909.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas'y other than 5 per cent. reduction fund	600.00
Total	$489,683.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	7,160.33
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	86,292.65
Time certificates of deposits	137,205.82
Due to other National Banks	18,562.83
Due to State Banks and Bankers	462.65
Total	$489,683.30

State of Pennsylvania, [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1879.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.
ADAM HOY.

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA M. THOMAS. Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Eliza M. Thomas, widow of William A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, having been this day granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having demands against said deceased are requested to present them legally authenticated, without delay.
27-6t JOHN B. LINN, Administrator
Bellefonte, Pa., June 26, '79.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Cash vs. Credit.

"The man who builds and wants wherewith to pay,
Erects a house from which to run away."

So says the poet, and the experience of many a business man, as well as many a farmer has indorsed this statement. But it is more especially applicable to farmers. Merchants, from the very nature of their business, must trust and be trusted in return. To them a credit system is indispensable. When a demand for a certain article is created on short notice, the tradesman must be able to supply his customers, and to do so it often becomes necessary for him to go indebt for the goods; but if he has foresight, buys with judgment and understands his business, he will in a short time have disposed of the goods at a profit and be ready to pay off his debt. Not so in the case of the farmer. In his business there are no sudden hits to be made. For him to go in debt, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred hampers his prosperity instead of promoting it. His income consists in what he derives from the sale of his products, his grain, fruit, hay, potatoes, stock and dairy produce. These are slowly produced. Many disasters beyond his control, are liable to interfere with his plans, of which the present condition of affairs in England furnishes a striking example, and when quick and sure returns cannot be had it is, to say the least, a hazardous policy to go in debt.

What we desire to impress upon our readers is to keep clear of debts. Of all rash acts, we believe that to borrow money even for a permanent improvement, unless such improvement is an absolute necessity, is most likely to be repented of. A new house may afford much cherished comfort, but comfort bought with borrowed money is borrowed comfort, and must in the end, be dearly paid for. It is not enough that a certain improvement will pay the interest on the money invested. If it pays only the interest, what will become of the principal? The tendency of things is to wear out, and diminish in value. The drains put into a field, or a new barn, cannot last forever, and if improvements that return only the interest, are made on borrowed capital, the condition stated at the outset will eventually ensue: the owner will be forced to leave his home in the hands of his creditor. Again, the returns from the farm are ordinarily so slow that before a borrowed capital can be paid off, the interest upon it may often amount to once or even twice the principal, and the improvement becomes a costly undertaking. We do not mean to say that no improvements should be made on the farm; without improvements agriculture would degenerate. What we mean is that they should not be made with capital borrowed on loose and superficial calculations. But few men have the sagacity to foresee and judge correctly of the real value of such investments, and without such foresight it becomes but little better than a game of chance in which no man should stake his independence.

There is another class of debts in which some families thoughtlessly involve themselves. It is those little items from the grocery, the hardware store, the lumber yard, the shoemaker, etc., which though seemingly innocent and insignificant in themselves, soon swell in the aggregate into respectable bills that will be doubly hard to pay after the goods have all been consumed. No one should buy on credit if he has the cash wherewith to pay, though it be necessary to disturb a bank account, and if the money is not at immediate command, it is better to contrive to do without a thing in some way, than to buy it on credit. To live within one's means is an important lesson to learn. No man is rich whose expenditures exceeds his income, though he dabbles in millions, while the one who can save ten cents a day is on the road to fortune.

Young men who are fettered by poverty and who wish for the use of a few hundred dollars wherewith to start in business, to finish a course of study, to buy a piece of land, or for any purpose, should hesitate twice before they give up their independence, and voluntarily fling themselves into a creditor's arms. Wait, work and pay as you go. You may attain your object more slowly, but it will be reached just as surely and with infinitely greater satisfaction. If your good name is all you can offer as security, a rate of interest will be required which, under other circumstances, would with propriety be termed exorbitant and usurious.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and to the young man who views life through rosy glasses, it seems an easy matter to repay a few hundred dollars; but when the money is spent, and the principal is sweeping with the accumulating interest, the mistake is too late discovered.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The total butter product of our country amounts to 800,000,000 pounds. The milk for this is mostly made up by families into a low grade of butter. Prof. Arnold says not more than five per cent. of this is really fine in quality. The remainder hardly pays the cost of production.

How to Preserve Cider.

A pure, sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should thereafter be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press, use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair sieve into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it, draw off the liquid through a very small spigot placed about three inches from the bottom, so that the lees may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that originally contained in it, add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage of the process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor. In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared as follows: Some clean strips of rag are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole, and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag, and put it in the barrel, fill the barrel with cider, add about a quarter of a pound isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water.

This is the old-fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place, for a year.

Professional cider-makers are now using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime) instead of mustard and sulphur vapor. It is much more convient and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, then pouring it back into the cask and giving the latter a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action it may be bottled off.

The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime) is a commercial article, costing about 40 cents a pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean, and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen, or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a drachm or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps to neutralize free acids, and renders the liquid effervescent when unstopped; but if used in excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.—*Scientific American.*

Proper Care of Butter.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: I notice that W. wishes to know the best mode of keeping May and June butter for winter use; the kind and size of vessels to pack in, and preparation to preserve the freshness. It matters little what package is used, provided the flavor of the butter can in no way receive harm from anything in the material used. If wood is used, every particle of the woody taste must be taken out before using for packing. This being thoroughly done, and while the bottom is still wet, a thin layer of the purest dairy salt is spread evenly over the bottom. Over the salt is spread a muslin cloth wet in brine. This salt and cloth preparation keeps the butter from sticking to the bottom. If omitted and the butter is placed directly on the wood the necessary dampness in the butter passes off through the pores of the wood causing the butter to become dry, and it soon loses its naturally rich color and its flavor. The first batch of butter is placed over the cloth, and carefully and solidly pressed down so as to leave no cavities of confined air. Over the butter, pour an inch or so in depth of cold brine (after it has been strained through a fine cloth) as strong as hot water can make it, and cover tightly. When the next batch is ready to pack, pour off the brine and press the butter in solidly as before, and replace the brine.

Gleanings.

During the dry weather at this season farmers should gather up the washings of the roads in their vicinity, and the muck from low places usually covered with water, and dump it in the barnyard or hog pens. The alluvial washings brought from the hills by the streams during the freshets and deposited in low places where the water soon evaporates, are rich in fertalizing substances, and should be saved with great care. A few loads obtained in this way costs but little and will greatly help out the dressing in the fall.—*Maine Farmer.*

A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says: "To get a large yield of rich milk give cows every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. A cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this she will drink any time, and ask for more. The amount necessary is an ordinary pailful at a time, morning, noon and night."

Fertilizers and Fruit Trees.

I find that lime, wood ashes and old iron, put around the roots of declining fruit trees, have a very beneficial effect. These fertilizers restore the trees to a healthy condition, and also greatly improve the quality of the fruit and quantity. I made the application on a Winesap and Never Fail; about half a bushel of mixed lime and ashes to each, and dug it in with a hoe some six feet around the trunk, and put old iron immediately around the base of each.

The rees put forth with renewed vigor, bloomed abundantly, and yielded a good crop of fruit. An excellent wash for trees may be made thus: Heat an ounce of salsoda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in one gallon of water, and while warm apply it to the trunk. After one application the moss and old bark will drop off, and the trunk will be quite smooth. The wash has highly recuperative properties, making old trees bear anew.

I have tried soft soap as a wash with good results, and also a coating of lime in the spring season, which is a fine specific for old trees. The question is often asked, Is it best to manure trees in the fall or spring? I have found the summer season to be a good time; have much faith in mulching, especially young trees, for several reasons after they are planted. Apple trees are said to have two growths during the season; the secondary growth takes place after midsummer, hence it is that a top dressing of good manure, and also coarse litter, facilitates the late growth, and often produces very marked results in the habits and formation of the tree. The good effect that mulching has on young trees is, that it wards off the intense heat of the sun from the tender roots, and also has a tendency to hold moisture. A good top dressing of stable manure in the fall, around young trees, with a good many corn cobs cast over the surface of the soil, gives satisfactory results.—*Correspondence Rural Messenger.*

Work Among Bees and Effect of Stings.

At a recent meeting of the bee-keepers at Lansing, Mich., Professor Cook said in answer to a query: "I believe the oftener colonies are looked through in the summer the better. The bees will get used to it, and will go right on gathering and storing; I have seen the queen keep on laying eggs when I had the combs out. In order not to disturb their operations one must be quiet. Working with the bees will overcome nervousness. When I am feeling nervous and go out to work among the bees, I soon get entirely over it. This matter of fear can be got over by any one. Getting stung gets one used to the poison, so he will not be injured by it. A bee sting does not swell on me now, and one of the students at the college told me that he was stung yesterday without knowing it, until he saw the swelling some time afterward, yet at first a bee sting was painful to him. I think this is on the principle of innoculation. Mr. Langstroth said that at first his eyes would swell if he was stung on any part of the body, but he got over this. Mr. Davis does not know when bees sting him, though it sometimes swells on him. Thickness of skin may make some difference."

In locating an apiary there are several points that should be considered.

Perhaps water comes first, because it is something we cannot get along without. There is a great quantity used by the bees on a hot day to keep the combs from melting down, besides what is used in feeding brood in the latter part of the season. When the wind blows from the east, hot and dry, bees have been known to use a pound a day to the hive, allowing a sufficient quantity for evaporation. A bee's life is governed, we might say, by the work it does, and if it has to fly a long way for water, it cannot for its life bring the honey to his owner it could if the water was handy. Wet sand is the best for bees to suck water from, for none are drowned.

Reports from apiarians of various parts of the country appear to be in favor of wintering bees in cellars, instead of the old method of leaving them upon the stands where they are kept during the summer. The bees, when protected from severe cold, eat less and come out much stronger in spring. But it is quite important that the cellar in which the bees are stored should be perfectly dry and well ventilated, for unless these conditions are secured the combs become mouldy and the bees perish.

Fashion Notes.

Velvets are going to be in great demand not only as trimmings for poplins and silk costumes, but as the suit proper, and will be in turn garnitured with plain or brocaded silks, or the new figured and embossed velvets, which comes in new designs, and in all the fashionable colors. Velveteens, too, will be used for complete suits for fall wear and trimmed with silk early in the season and with furs for mid-winter service and for skating costumes.

Jackets and basques, as yet, have no decidedly novel feature, but the borders which are now used for day as well as evening purposes, have deep points both back and front, while those for balls are very much pointed, very low in the neck and absolutely sleeveless. For full dress the skirts are still dem, or very long trains, according to the fancy of the wearer. As yet we have seen nothing peculiar in wraps. The same style as were worn late in the spring will be in favor for at least two months, and then we predict absolute changes in the outside garments for late fall and mid-winter.

Gully's Acquittal.

What General Woodford Says of The Trial.

The National Republican, (Washington D C.,) published an interview with Gen. Steward L. Woodford, who arrived here to-day from Mississippi, where he went with Mrs. Chisolm to attend the trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisolm. Mrs. Chisolm is at present in East Tennessee, where she will spend a few days with friends before returning to Washington. The following is the interview:

Question. General Woodford, so many stories have been told in the newspapers about your visit to Mississippi that with your permission I wish to ask you why you attend the recent Chisolm murder trial? Answer. Certainly, sir. When I learned from the press that Mrs. Chisolm had decided to obey the subpoena of the local District Attorney and attend the trial I thought she did justly and wisely. Her husband was killed while he was a prisioner and in jail, after he had been arrested by the Sheriff and while he was under the theoretical protection of Missisppi law. Her daughter and little boy were killed by the same mob at the same time and place. She had appealed to the law for redress. She could not assume to decide for herself that such appeal would be idle and the trial mere mockery. Judge James S. Hamm, the judge of the circuit which embraces Kemper county, had referred to the tragedy in his charge to the Grand Jury in September, 1877, in words as burning and severe as have been used to characterize the deed by any sober-minded man even at the North. That Grand Jury indicted some thirty persons who took part in the mob for murder. More than two years had passed. Passion and prejudice ought to have cooled. It was but decent charity to assume that the trial would be peaceable, the judge impartial and the jury honest and brave enough to decide according to the evidence and law. At all events, Mrs. Chisolm having appealed to the law and to public opinion, was morally bound to attend the trial and testify. Had she failed to do this the press and political leaders of Mississippi might have said that she did not dare to face the disclosures of an impartial trial, or that if she had attended, justice would have been done. She went, and by going compelled a jury of Kemper county and the public opinion of Mississippi to take and bear the responsibility of the result.

Q. But why did you think it necessary or proper that a Northern lawyer should go with her? A. She was going where husband, daughter, son and friend had been shot down in her sight. Her story had been commented on by the Republican and Independent press of the country. It had done very much toward fixing Northern opinion as to the kind of personal security and legal protection enjoyed by Republicans in many parts of Mississippi. If it was the duty of this widow woman to go, it was not decent for a Republican North to let her go alone. I happened to be so situated, all the Federal courts at New York being in recess, that I could go, and so I went.

Q. Did you anticipate any danger in attending the trial? A. (emphatically). No, sir. The common sense of the country was pledged to let Mrs. Chisolm go and return in safety. The result shows that the indicted parties stood in no peril either from her or indeed from any testimony that could have been given on that trial by anybody. As for myself, I received during this visit, as I have always received on my several visits to the South since the war, entire civility and courtesy from every person I met.

Q. But, General, one of the despatches sent to the New York *Herald* during the progress of the trial stated that there was fear of a riot in case of conviction. Was this fear well founded. A. I cannot tell, but there was never enough danger of conviction to justify any intelligent fear. The trial was a dreary farce from beginning to end.

Q. What do you mean? A. Precisely what I say.

Q. Did not Judge Hamm, who tried the case, do his duty? A. He did, fearlessly and justly. If he erred at all in his ruling, he erred in favor of the prosecution and against the defense. It is not the fault of Judge Hamm that wholesale murder still walks unpunished in Kemper county.

Q. What is the name of the District Attorney and what about him? A. Thomas S. Ford, and he did his duty well and bravely. I studied critically his conduct of the case. He had prepared it with care, and tried it with good sense and sound professional judgement. He was assisted by Judge Ware, an ex-chancellor of one of the Mississippi districts, and by Joshua L. Morris of Vicksburg, who is certainly one of the most logical and forcible criminal lawyers whom I have met at any bar. I think the prosecution made out a clear and complete case of murder. The charge of the Judge was distinct, direct and positive, and yet the jury were only out long enough to take the ballot and write their verdict, which, under the Mississippi law, has to be written and signed by the jurors.

Q. How do you then account for the verdict? A. I do not know how to account for it on any grounds that are not discreditable either to the intelligence or the moral sense of the jury, and I do think that the nine white men on the jury were lacking in intelligence. The three negroes evidently possessed neither brains nor courage. The whites were a very fair average of the white men on the jury panel, as well as of the entire community.

Q. Did you ascertain the politics of the jurors? A. I did. The whites were all Democrats; so were two of the negroes, at least I was so informed by one of the counsel for the defense. The remaining negro was probably a Republican, but evidently a man without sense to form or courage to maintain any intelligent opinion on any subject.

Q. Was the jury fairly drawn? A. It was. Of the seventy-five names drawn for the special venue fifty-one were served and presented themselves in court. Of these twenty-five were black and twenty-six were white. Whatever else may be said of Kemper county, it must be frankly admitted that the jury list of the county is fairly made up. It contains over two thousand names. Two-fifths of this number are blacks and three-fifths white. The officers charged with making this list have done their duty impartially, and the special panel drawn from this entire list was honestly drawn.

Q. Do you think the verdict fairly represents the feeling of Kemper county? A. It does not represent the feeling of the great mass of the negroes, nor of the white Republicans, nor yet of a small minority of sober and law-abiding Democrats. All these three classes combined constitute a clear and decided majority of the citizens and legal voters of the county. But I am sadly and reluctantly compelled to say that I believe the verdict truthfully and honestly represents the present judgement and wishes of the great majority of the white men of Kamper county. I tried to observe carefully and judge candidly, and I think that the average present opinion of the white people of Kemper county in regard to this whole matter is about this: They think it was unfortunate, but natural and almost excusable, that Judge Chisolm, John P. Gilmer and Amos McClellan were shot by the mob that Sunday morning in DeKalb. They think that Miss Conelia and young Johnny Chisolm were accidently killed by those who attempted to kill their father. This killing of the children is almost universally regretted. But they think that the conviction and execution of anybody for the deed would be equally unfortunate, and that the entire matter had better be allowed to die out and be forgotten. There is no intelligent and brave purpose to vindicate the law and punish the mob or its ringleaders. In a word, while Judge and District Attorney try to do their duty, there is as yet no brave, tolerant and law-abiding public opinion behind them to hold up their hands and enforce the law. The friends of the law among the people are quiet and powerless. The friends of the mob are resolute, outspoken and dominant. The jury practically indorsed the deeds of the mob, and such public opinion as is to-day heard and felt in Kemper county sustains and indorses the verdict of the jury.

Q. General, I notice that you qualify all your expressions by such words as "the present public opinion" and the like. Have you any hope for a better state of things hereafter. A. Certainly I have. The mob of Kemper county stormed the jail in April, 1877, and murdered defenseless prisoners and helpless children, and none dared to interfere. In 1879, at least the forms of the law are observed and an orderly trial is held. This is a great point gained. Although no redress has been secured in the local jury-box, still the evidence and the rulings of the court have demonstrated to impartial men in all the country that the murder was brutal and cowardly. This was not an investigation by a partisan Congressional committee, but it was a thorough and deliberate trial, conducted in the due form of law by a Democratic District Attorney before a distinguished and learned Democratic Judge. The numerical majority of all the legal voters of Kemper county to-day in their hearts condemn the murder and disapprove this verdict. Now they are powerless. But it is not possible for this state of things to continue forever. Violence begets violence at last. Organized society must and will protect itself by peaceful and legal methods. Whenever full and free election is held in Kemper county the men who condemn the mob and regret the verdict will carry the election. It is only a question of time.

The remainder of the interview is taken up with General Woodford's views with regard to the present and future political condition of the South.

Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, in a talk with a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, says of his relations with President Lincoln:

When I was elected to the Vice Presidency they told me that there was a well-preserved tradition handed down, and it was so, that only one Vice President had ever got along with the President. I said: "Well, I don't know Mr. Lincoln, but I mean to be the second." Van Buren was the first; he had always amicable relations with Jackson. I meant that I would agree with Mr. Lincoln. And, indeed, there never was any trouble; anybody could get along with him. After I got into my office, I found out why the others didn't get along; it was just as clear as a mathematical demonstration. The people, you see, think the Vice President is somebody of importance, and, naturally, he has a certain weight of character in his party to get where he is. People come to him, therefore, with that idea in their heads. But he is really only a contingent somebody. He is president of the Senate, and will cast a party vote when it is necessary. This everybody knows. His only patronage is appointing his private secretary. There it ends. And the President never gives way, in the least, to his deputy. Consequently the clash, and the reason why they have never got on well together. But with Mr. Lincoln it was very easy. We had intimate relations, and he often consulted me. I was always more radical than he was, I was urging him; he was holding back on his problems, and he was the wiser, probably, as events prove.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

Editor and Proprietor.

Oil-well excitements and speculations, lucky "strikes," and grevious failures, form the subject of a story, entitled "Nora's Oil-Well," which is announced to appear, with an illustration, in the September *St. Nicholas*, and which is to tell the tale of a miner's orphan children in the center of the oil district.

"HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR W. S. GILBERT," says Kate Field in the September *Scribner*, "he never would have had any ancestors—so far as literary ability is concerned; for it is a no less curious than amusing fact, that not until the world gave this clever dramatist a hearing, did his father burst into a full-blown author, beginning to write novels and stories at the mature age of sixty. This is perhaps the only instance on record of inheriting intellectual gifts backward, as in all probability had not Gilbert, the son, been successful in literature, Gilbert, the father, would have continued to live the life of an independent gentleman, without dreaming of the latent fiction that was in him. It is a wise son that knows his own father, and this particular son must have indeed been startled at the paternal transformation. However, the best work of Gilbert *pere* is Gilbert *fils*,- work with which he has reason to be satisfied." Miss Field says that when Gilbert was a boy, his beauty was so great that Sir David Wilkie collared him one Sunday as he was coming out of church and painted his portrait. The sketch is accompanied by an engraving after a photograph.

CONMUNION WINE.—The grape crop of A. Speer's vineyards in New Jersey this year is one-third more than any previous year. His vineyards in New Jersey and the products from the grapes he purchases have enabled him to keep a stock four years ahead. None sold less than four years old. It has become a favorite wine for communion purposes. Overworked females are greatly benefitied by its use. For sale by J. W. Ziegler. 37-2

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J. H. MORRISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.
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THE PEOPLE'S
Cash Store,
STATE COLLEGE, PA.,
where can always be found a full line of
FRESH GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF
Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Anp'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.
BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
Cigars Wholesale and Retail!
Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.
Highest prices paid for country produce.
JOHN W. STUART,
vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

A FULL LINE OF FINE
CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS.
Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

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ESTABLISHED. ESTABLISHED
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Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 11y

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E. A. SMITH,
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BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE
SMITH TINWARE.
ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.
My Work Is All Warranted!

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Erected and Repaired.
Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.
COME AND SEE.
Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

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HARDWARE!
JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools.
RAKES SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
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Agricultural kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER
In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

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Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Feity's new building, High street Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

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Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch)
PHILAD'A.
Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.
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Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. F. Brooks, Putnamville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Rev. E. Scattter, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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LUMBER.
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MANUFACTURERS.
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A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,
where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Wainscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Strips; Posts, Rails, Palings, and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.
MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA
P. B. CRIDER. P. W. CRIDER.
CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.
A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

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PROPRIETOR OF
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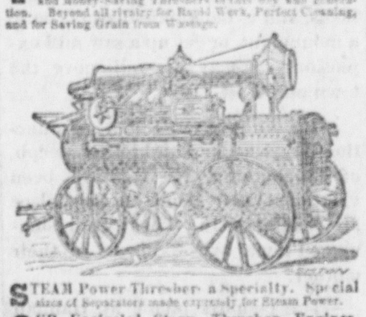
PLANING MILL
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash
Doors,
Sidings.
Floorings.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,
Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.
HENRY W. FOUTZ,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Farming Implements.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.
THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



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OUR Unrivaled Straw Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.
GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.
NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Reduces, by "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.
IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers Outdo are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Littenings or Scatterings.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.
FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.
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PLAIN, FANCY SEWING
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LACE WORK.
MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work.
Can do
PLAIN & FANCY SEWING
OR LACE WORK.
Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, deaf woman. 3-4f

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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.
"The Private Medical Adviser"
on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse or Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, gives treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.
"Medical Advice,"
a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 500 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from imprudence of the system, early error, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)
For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.
DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage —It is Not a Truss.

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—THE—
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SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE
A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and powerfully effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only — Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and carrying its specific influence to the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly absorbed and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization, checking self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound manhood, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been diseased for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. —During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent to a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $2.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $3—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop evil habits and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the
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DR. A. G. OLIN
MARRIAGE GUIDE
10-9-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1-21-1y

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Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.
IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.
The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.
As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair, The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Doll's Boot & Shoe Store.

Home Industry! Home Industry!!
A VISIT TO THE NEW FARMERS'
BOOT & SHOE STORE
is sufficient to convince everybody that it is the
CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE IN TOWN.
IT IS NOT SURPASSED IN STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT
LOUIS DOLL'S,
17-3m ERCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

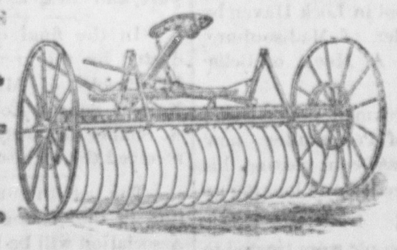
THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS
SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS
BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.
GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.
HARDWARE,
RAKES, SCYTHES, CRADLES,
FORKS, CULTIVATORS,
AND SHOVEL PLOWS
—TO—
AGENTS FOR THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL DOUBLE
HARPOON HAY HOOK.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
No. 10 NORTH BEND PLOW,
—AND—
LEADER HORSE HAY RAKE
$30. $30.



$30. $30.
we have also the largest assortment of
BUILDING AND GENERAL HARDWARE
ever brought to this town. Our stock of
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
GLASS, &C., IS UNEQUALLED.
Call and examine our stock, and you will save money in buying from
Wilson, Mcfarlane & Co.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—So far as heard from, everybody is coming to the fair.

—Grangers' picnic to-morrow, on top of Nittany mountain.

—Call at Sechler's famous grocery when you visit the Fair.

—The Methodist camp meeting at Pine Grove was well attended.

—Mr. Kinney, of Rebersburg, is going to try his luck in Kansas.

—A street lamp is badly needed at the corner of Linn and Ridge streets.

—The Union County Fair will be held four days—October 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th.

—Knights of the paint pot and brush are at work in various parts of the town.

—Don't forget to call on Harry Green when you wish to indulge in a good cigar.

—The Grangers' picnic to-morrow will about wind up this sort of pleasure for the season.

—McVeytown has been behind the times long enough, and now cries aloud for a brass band.

—Lay your straw hat away for the season, and get a fall covering. Newman has some nobby fall hats.

—Rev. J. A. Aldred, of Clearfield, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday evening last.

—"The melancholy days," etc., are about here. The leaves on the mountain side are beginning to color.

—From what we hear we judge that Freedman, the clothier, is mixed up in some kind of a plum scrape. How is that?

—Mr. Joseph A. Rankin is improving the looks of his residence on Howard street, by a liberal application of paint.

—The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Episcopal church met at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Hale last Thursday afternoon.

—See that your taxes are paid.—Don't fool around until the last moment, and then growl because you didn't get a vote.

—Mr. John Poorman, one of Boggs township's oldest and most respected citizens, died on Monday night, 15th inst., aged 90 years.

—The person who borrowed the chair from Hoffer's billiard room is respectfully requested to return the same and save costs.

—The Pennsylvania Reserves will not meet in Bellefonte this fall. The managers have decided to hold no meeting this year.

—Don't forget the entertainment of the Centennial Temperence Club on Thursday evening, October 2d. Admission, 35 and 25 cts.

—"Intertwined digits" with his numerous friends, is the way the Huntingdon *Monitor* puts it. This is getting too confounded nice.

—The trial of Turner at Lock Haven, for the murder of Mrs. Waple, was concluded on Friday, and a verdict rendered of "not guilty."

—The Altoona *Tribune* says the registered vote of that city indicates a population of 20,000. This will make Williamsport "hump" herself.

—The destroyer, Death, has been unusually active in this section during the past three weeksi, five deaths having occurred during that time.

—The "boys" tell a good joke on a certain young man about here who took the wrong "vimens" from church on Sunday night, thinking he had his own.

—Centre county is represented at the Normal School in Lock Haven by Mr. J. R. Fiddler, of Madisonburg, and Miss Sallie A. Meek, of Bellefonte.

—Mr. A. G. Heckman, many years ago a resident of Pennsvalley, now living in Ohio, has been visiting his friends in that section and looking up old land-marks.

—Edenburg people were treated to a snow storm on Sunday of last week, according to the *Herald*. 'Snow wonder that town can't organize an agricultural society.

—Mr. George Wolf, while engaged in making tin-ware on Monday, accidentally run his finger into a moulding machine, tearing off the nail and part of the flesh.

—The remains of Mrs. John P. Hurd, who died at Phillipsburg last week, were brought to Bellefonte for burial on Monday. The deceased was a sister of Capt. John Morrison, of this place.

In Memory of their Surgeon.

Memorial services were held in the Court House last Thursday evening by Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., in honor of the late Dr. George L. Potter, who was surgeon of the Post. The house was well filled with spectators, and as the majority of those present had never before witnessed any like proceedings, very close attention was paid to the exercises. The memorial services were very striking and impressive, consisting of prayer, singing, the reading of Mr. Potter's record while in the service, scriptural recitations and responses, an address by Gen'l James A. Beaver, and closed by the audience rising and singing the doxology.

The Post marched from their armory to the Court House in a body, where the members formed a circle, the officers occupying their customary places. A vacant chair, draped in mourning, and bearing a portrait of the subject of the meeting, occupied a prominent position in the circle. General Beaver's address was very able, and delivered with a great deal of deep feeling. He related several touching incidents, illustrating the great kindness of heart of the departed surgeon while associated with him on the battle-field, and paid him other well deserved tributes. The exercises lasted about an hour and a half.

—Rev. Reuben Loveland, Jr., of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, died at his father's residence in Lamar, Clinton county, on Saturday last. He was a young man of unusual promise. He graduated at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary some four years ago, and entered the conference in 1876. He was ordained deacon at Lewisburg, by Bishop Ames, March 31, 1878. His last illness was severe and protracted, but our informant tells us that he bore it with uncomplaining resignation.

—Solomon Derr's claim, as having been the first man to cross the new suspension bridge at Milesburg, is disputed by Mr. William Adams, of the latter place, who puts in a claim for the honor, having, he says, crossed over on boards before the bridge was completed. We don't think this has anything to do with the question, however, as Mr. Derr's claim from the first was that he was the first man to cross over with a *horse and wagon*.

—The ball game between the professional Athletic and Providence base ball clubs, announced by the posters to take place during the fair, will in itself draw a big crowd to the fair grounds. The Providence is one of the strongest of the league nines, and, it will doubtless be remembered, is the club for which Monte Ward, of this place, is pitcher.

—The express horse of Wilson & Farlane broke loose from his stall on Sunday night, and walked into the wagon house on an exploring expedition. The flooring was not substantial enough to bear him up, and down he went into the ice house, a distance of ten feet. He was hoisted out with ropes not much the worse for his adventure.

—Mr. J. D. Benner, who officiated as clerk at the Bush House during the first three or four months of Mr. Hoppes' proprietorship, is spending a few days in Bellefonte. He has been spending the summer in Washington and in old Virginia during the summer, and is looking much better than when here before.

—The musical entertainment of the Centennial Temperance Club, Thursday evening, Oct. 2d, promises to be first-class. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Club, and you cannot donate 35 cents to a better cause.

—It will be a fine opportunity for farmers and others who come to the fair to visit Sechler's famous grocery establishment, and lay in a stock of provisions. Everything fresh and pure, and cheap as the cheapest.

—In the final examination, conducted by the great mathematician, Dr. Brooks, of Millersburg, at the Normal School, Lock Haven, Mr. L. A. Shaffer, formerly of State College, received the highest grade.

—The twelfth annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christain Association will be held at Erie, commencing October 2d. Excursion tickets will be issued to all those who wish to attend.

—A Pennsvalley farmer informs us that the grain sown this fall in that valley is already up, and looks more promising than last year's sowing did in the spring. This looks well for next year.

—One hundred and thirty Scandinavians passed through Altoona one day last week going west. We suppose there were a number around the depot to Scandinavians as they went by.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the official members of the Bellefonte M. E. Church, Monday evening, September 22d, 1879, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wisdom of His providence, to call from our midst our late brother, John D. Lieb;

AND WHEREAS, He has been an upright, consistent and worthy member of the M. E. Church of Bellefonte since March, A. D., 1848, at which time he was received into the church under the pastorate of Rev. Thompson Mitchell;

AND WHEREAS, He had been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the church in February, A. D. 1866 in which body he has continuously and faithfully served since his election until his decease, and was also elected a member of the Board of Stewards of the church in January, A. D. 1871, in which capacity he served continuously, most earnestly and efficiently till the time of his death, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the M. E. Church of Bellefonte have lost one of its most upright, faithful and exemplary members. That the Board of Trustees and the Board of Stewards have lost one of their most faithful, active and efficient members, and one whose counsels and bright and happy efforts contributed largely to the successful consummation of their several duties in the church.

That we, as brethren, have lost a brother whose constant attendance upon public worship, whose happy and cheering companionship, whose uniform kindness, generosity and liberality to the church and to the poor, and whose daily walk and conversation were commendable traits in his character, and leave an example worthy of our imitation.

That we condole with the members of his family in their great bereavement, who, by his death, have lost a kind, affectionate and loving husband and father.

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and be entered upon the official records of the church and be published in the several papers published in Bellefonte.

—John Powers & Son have taken the premium for best work in the county where they have brought their goods in competition with others. The excellence of their work has been acknowledged, not only by the competent judges of our own fair, but by other good judges in distant lands, it being but a short time since this firm received an order from the Golden State of California, the applicant asserting that he had found nothing like them since he had left this county, and never will, for there are no other parties in this world that can compete with Powers & Son. To say they are hard to beat is stating a fact that it is impossible to get over. They have now one of the largest and best stock of all kinds of covering for the feet ever brought or manufactured in this county, which they are selling at prices that cannot fail to satisfy, and accommodate themselves to the pockets and financial condition of every customer. It will pay all in want of anything in their line to call and see them. They will save money by it and get the best of goods.

—The *Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate* of Sept. 20th has this to say about our County Agricultural Fair: "The county fair of Centre county, Pa., will be held at Bellefonte, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October. We would especially call the attention of the members of the order to this fair, as in the society the Grange element is largely represented. In the large premium list we notice increased inducements to exhibitors, which, we have no doubt, will insure a very large and fine exhibit."

—Last Monday evening, Sept. 22d, Mrs. Catharine Campbell, a native of this place and a resident here for most of her life, died at Lock Haven, in the 60th year of her age. She was born in the year 1819, and was no doubt known to many of the older residents. She left here only about a year ago and went to live with some of her relatives at Lock Haven. Her body will arrive here on the five o'clock train to-day (Wednesday) and proceed at once to the cemetery.

—Mr. George Decker, of Missouri, formerly of Hublersburg, this county, is on a visit to his old home, and gave us a pleasant call on Thursday. Mr. Decker is quite a traveler, having been all through the great west and California, in which latter place he owns several tracts of land. He expects to remain in this vicinity two or three weeks.

—The latest addition to Garman's livery is a bran new three-seated wagon, built at Watertown, N. Y. It comfortably seats six persons, and is just the thing for private picnic parties and excursions around the country.

—There will be more attractions at the Centre County Fair this year than for many years past. The officers of the organization are working like beavers to make it a grand success, and they are going to succeed, too.

—Mr. John Palmer, the new colored minister of this place, although a young man, is said to possess considerable ability as a preacher, having studied hard for the ministry for several years.

—The meat market connected with Sechler's grocery store is the nicest kept establishment of the kind in Centre county. The beef that supplies this market is the best that can be secured.

—There will be a special meeting of the Logan Fire Co., to-morrow, (Thursday) evening. A full attendence is desired.

—Mr. William Laurie, of this place, has secured a position in the hardware store of Hale & Co., Philipsburg.

John Kidd Shoemaker.

Mr. John K. Shoemaker, after a lingering illness of many months, of consumption, died on Friday last at his residence on Spring street, in his 68th year. He had been lying very low for some time past, and the announcement of his death was expected at any moment.

Mr. Shoemaker was a veteran printer and editor, and the following facts we have gathered concerning his career will doubtless be of interest to many: John Kidd Shoemaker was born at Muncy Creek, April 13th, 1812. He learned his trade in Williamsport, beginning with a Mr. Brandon, and finishing with Mr. Boyd Cummings, the former having died. From Williamsport he went to Harrisburg, and afterwards to Philadelphia, where he secured a position in a book-printing office. Again returning to Harrisburg, he was employed in the State printing office, from which place he went to his home in Muncy and started a newspaper of his own. In 1840 he come to Bellefonte and launched the *Democratic Whig*, continuing the publication till 1855, when he sold out to John T. Johnston. He was appointed postmaster in 1849 by General Taylor, occupying that position, in connection with that of editor and publisher, until 1853. He went to Washington in 1859, and was given a position in the government office, which he occupied until sickness caused him to cease his labors and return home, a period of nearly twenty years.

Mr. Shoemaker possessed a great deal of ability as an editor and publisher, and newspaper man generally, and was a great credit to the profession which he followed. He was an estimable gentleman, a loving father and husband, and had many worthy qualities. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the house, and was largely attended. The printers and newspaper men in this vicinity turned out in a body, and escorted the remains to the place of burial.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company ought to build a turn-table at this place. This would do away with the practice of backing the engine from here to Milesburg, which is a careless way of running, and liable to cause accident. If the engine had been turned around, with the cow-catcher in front, quite likely the accident which occurred on the 11th inst. would have been averted, as the headlight would have enabled the engineer to see that the track was obstructed in season to check the train.

—The editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register* offers a reward for a pair of gold spectacles, which he has the audacity to say *he* lost. Now that's a likely story. An editor with gold-bowed spectacles! That's a huge joke. The only luxury of this sort we ever saw laying around a sanctum was made of hoop-skirt wire and window glass, and that editor busted up.

—Milesburgers are awfully stuck up about their new suspension bridge. Since its completion they've got to wearing plug hats and patent leather boots, and if Bellefonte doesn't build a monument, or get up a saw mill explosion, we may as well move the town out West.

—Mr. Andrew C. Schnell, of Junction City, Kas., and his brother Joseph, of Binghamton, N. Y., have been visiting at their home in this place for several days. They were summoned home by the illness of their mother.

—The people's picnic at Hannah Furnace last Friday, we are informed, was attended by a large crowd of people. There was an abundance to eat and drink, plenty of good music, and amusement for all.

—A great many Centre county people availed themselves of the excursion rates last week and "took in" the State Fair at Philadelphia. Thirty people left Bellefonte on Wednesday.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* has started out on its twelfth volume. The *Journal* is a live sheet, and seems to be in a healthy condition.

—Everybody come to the fair. There'll be oceans of sport and excitement, so to speak.

—There is an abundance of nuts on the Muncy mountains, but squirrels are reported scarce.

—Harry Green sells a "cracking" good cigar. So everybody says that tries them.

—The new belfry on the Baptist church, at Milesburg, is about completed.

—It is said that there was a high-toned wedding at the College last week.

—Smoke good cigars you smoke any. Harry Green's are the best.

—There'll be lively times at the fair this year.

A Faithful Servant.

Rev. R. C. Crittenden, of this place, is, without a doubt, one of the most active and faithful workers in the Sunday School cause in the union. A late issue of the *Sunday School Union* says Mr. Crittenden has organized, during the past six months, sixteen new Sabbath schools, aided in various ways 35 other schools, spoken words of encouragement to more than 600 teachers, served in 23 institute and convention sessions, delivered 81 addresses and sermons, religiously visited 148 families, distributed over 5,000 religious papers and tracts, besides a variety of other work incidental and necessary to the service. We do not mean to say that there are not other workers in the field as able as Rev. Crittenden has shown himself to be, but if there are the Sunday School cause is in good hands.

—The funeral of Mrs. Joseph Schnell, who died on last Friday, at her residence on Bishop street, took place on Monday afternoon from the Catholic church. She had been a great sufferer, having been an invalid for over twenty-five years. During the last fifteen years, we are informed, she had left her bed but three times. During these long years of suffering and trial, she bore up with great fortitude, and was an example of patience and resignation. She is spoken of as having been a most excellent lady,—a devoted wife and a kind mother. She leaves a husband and eight children, five sons and three daughters, to mourn her loss.

—Two of Bellefonte's crack shootists, Col. Wilkinson and Theodore Deschner, went out the other morning to shoot a few glass balls in order to get their hand in for the fair. They took ten balls apiece, the "Col." very confident that he could knock nine out of his ten into splithereens. "Desh" toed the mark first, and after ten balls had been thrown, had two balls to his credit. Then "Col." stepped out to show how it ought to be done, but to save his neck he couldn't smash but two out of eight, and being afraid that his record would be as bad as "Desh's," he got scared and went home. But we ain't going to say anything about it.

—Miss Ella Cowdrick, of this place, met with a curious accident one day last week. In some way or other she accidentally struck her arm against the sharp edge of the cupboard door, but did not notice at the time that she had received an injury. A few moments afterwards, however, she noticed blood dripping from her elbow, and upon examination, discovered a gash about three inches long and nearly an inch deep cut in her arm, between the elbow and wrist. A physician was immediately sent for and the wound sewed up and dressed.

—Mr. John Bowers, a native of Buffalo Run, died at York Haven, York county, on the 17th inst. He was a brother-in-law of William Jones, of this place, and well known to many of our citizens. It was he who set out the trees in the Court House yard, which furnish shade for the "millions."

—Mr. Benjamin Comly, of Pleasant Gap, presented us on Monday with a sweet potato as big as—well, it was an old whopper, weighing three pounds and a half. If any of our farmer friends can produce anything in that line to beat it we would like to see it.

—As that hole in the sidewalk, in front of the Conrad House, grows larger and more treacherous, the adjectives fired off by pedestrians as they flop in and out of it, increase in length and volume.

—Mr. Charles Fleming, an ex-typo of the Blair *Radical*, lately employed as a brakesman in Altoona, was struck by a freight car at the above place on Saturday last, and seriously injured.

—"Keep a strong lookout for counterfeit trade dollars," says an item going the rounds. We are keeping a mighty sharp lookout for most any kind of a dollar just now.

—Young men who voted last year on age must not forget that they will be required to pay a tax before October 4th, in order to vote this year.

—Here's a chance for some fellow who wants a nice, quiet business. The Sheriff of Blair county advertises a grave yard for sale.

—Lycoming county is a great place for fairs. It will hold three this year—at Jersey Shore, Williamsport and Hughesville.

—The Mountain City Band was engaged to attend the picnic at Unionville, on Friday.

—The Cataract Fire Company of Lock Haven has disbanded.

—Sunday last was a dull day in town.

—Linn street has a night watchman.

—The Girl of the period—Rusty Kate.—St. Louis *Times Journal*. No; Rural Lize.—Boston *Post*. We New York people prefer Addie Rondack.—Albany *Argus*. Why not Sara Toga?—Boston *Post*. Let New York people go as they please, but Nan Tasket is the girl that Boston people like, and Nan Tucket is the girl that takes the belt.—Boston *Gazette*. Minne Qua supplies the water for the Park Hotel, and takes the cake.—Williamsport *Breakfast Table*. We always thought New Englanders had a hankering after Martha Vineyard.

ACADEMY.—Special Course in Drawing, 40 lessons, for $8; hours, 2½ to 3½ o'clock; under the superior instruction of Mr. W. W. Robinson. Special Course in Penmanship, under the care of Prof. Chas. Bauer, 40 lessons for $6 Hours, 1½ to 2½ o'clock. 38-2t

—Michael Cooney, who was convicted of assault and battery at the court here, was granted a pardon on Wednesday last. An application was made once before, some time last June, but refused.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars*.
2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Singing is a matter of compulsion in the public schools of Pottsville. No matter if a scholar has a voice like a dash churn, he's got to stand up and sing—or howl.

—Don't forget the dance that is to come off on Thursday evening Oct. 2d. Admission 50 cents.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

KAUFFMAN—MICHTLAY—On the 16th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage Jacksonville, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Wm. H. Kauffman and Miss Mary A. Michtlay, both of Porter township, Clinton Co., Pa

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Lock Haven, Monday, Sept. 22d, at 11 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Catharine A. Campbell, aged 60 years, 4 mos. and 28 days.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 22, 1879.

Our wide awake merchants have laid in their first installment of fall goods, and those of our friends who come to the fair next week will have an opportunity of buying at the lowest prices. Goods, owing to specie resumption, are in lively demand, and are advancing all along the line. Good times are at hand.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is very firm and prices have advanced within the last week. There is one fact to which we invite the attention of farmers, and that is, that there is so much of a mixture of wheat cultivated in Centre county, that it no longer sells for first quality Amber, and is graded No. 2, red, which reduces the price two to thee cents per bushel below that of Amber. It is just as easy for Centre county farmers to cultivate a uniform grade of wheat as it is to raise a mixture, which will prove more favorable in the end.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50
PLASTER.	
Cayugs, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1879.

GRAIN—Wheat, excitement, and prices have again advanced 1½@2c ₱ bushel; 12,000 bushels sold in lots. Pennsylvania red at $1 18@1 10; southern red at $1 18@1 20; Pennsylvania and southern amber at $1 20, and southern and western white at $1 20 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

RYE.—There was very little movement, but prices were higher. Small sales of new at 58c, and old Pennsylvania at 63c ₱ bushel.

CORN was higher; 19,000 bush. sold in lots at 53c for rejected and steamer, and 56@57c ₱ bush. for sail mixed and yellow.

OATS were firmly held. About 8000 bush. sold in lots at 34@35c for white, and 32c for mixed.

SEEDS.—There is a fair inquiry for cloverseed, and 200 bushels sold at 7¼@7½c. Flaxseed is quoted at $1 35@1 40. Timothy is quoted at $2 60@2 70 ₱ bush.